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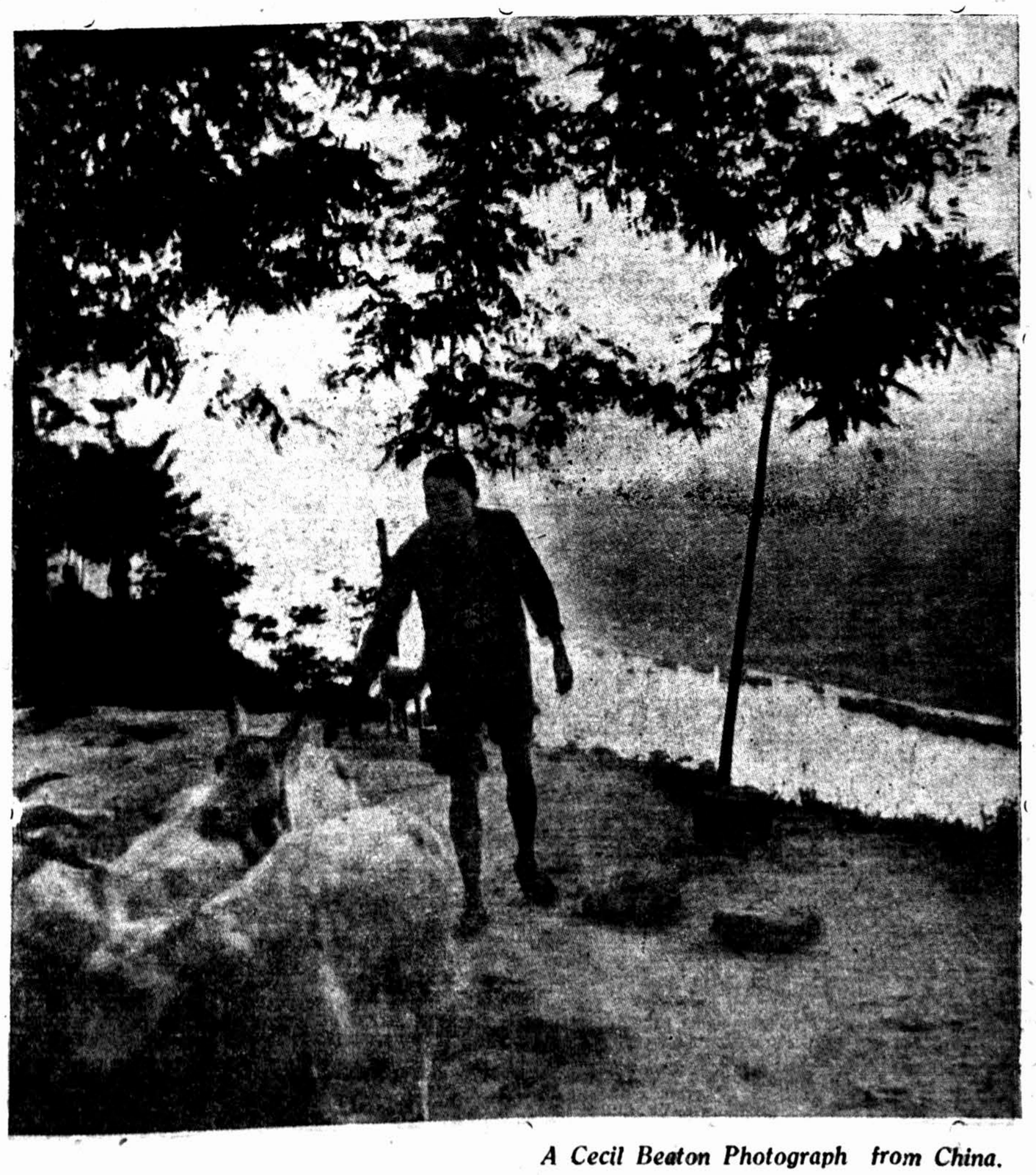
Tending His Flock



A Cecil Beaton Photograph from China.

INDIA AND CHINA THROUGH THE AGES

(See Page 3)

Short Story

My Detective Aunt

By M. Premkumar

"You know, Prema" began my aunt, a dumpy, adipose woman who loved to tell a story, "the Sri 'Bhagvan' above knows I am not the sort of woman to go about wishing ill to others and far, far be it from me Prema, to pray that any decent woman should be thrown from her swing and break her bones or squash her nose or lose her teeth; if I wish ill to others, will not the Lord return it to me, Prema? Why should I do it? 'm? But this, Prema, this was different I am a RESPECTABLE woman, Prema, a God-fearing woman and the Bhagvan above knows why I should always be cursed with selfish, cattish shameless neighbours like this woman Sundari who does not know what is decent and what is not! And she's thirty, 'actually', do you know thirty! And there could be nothing so ridiculous for a woman of her yers, and she's fat too, fatter than she looks and as I said, there could be nothing so hedious could there as an elderly rice-sack like that behaving like a school-girl, gigling, cackling; humming; playing in swings — fancy that! 'Swings'! And if the poor rope just can't hold her and goes to pieces under 'all' that pressure, tell me Prema, what right has one to blame the rope-maker or insinuate that 'other people' have cast evil eyes at it? 'm? And tell me, Prema, am I the sort of woman to wish that others' swings should give way just when they are in it and whirling sky-high? Even if it isn't at all proper?"

Thus my puffing, blowing aunt, a short fat woman with great. rolling waves of flesh and fat dangling at every point on her person, and as full of malice as of flesh. and bursting with more self-concious virtue than either.....

"Of course, no", I said meekly (though her question had been purely rhetorical) while she regained her breath and rolled on puffily again, like a great sixty-ton tank, crashing through an overgrowth of verbiage with an insufficient equipment of punctuation marks.....

"Of course, you have heard all about it, haven't you? No? Oh, I thought you had. People talk of nothing else hereabouts and that odious woman the Soorpanaki, she says I went about spilling all her precious secrets. As if I have nothing else to do! Your uncle, Prema, doesn't care 'the least bit' about the house" and here she launched into a pathetic complaint against "your uncle" no less a person than her own husband, but of course she should never utter his name aloud. "He doesn't care the least bit about the house; he doesn't even get me a servant though Bhagvan knows there's work enough to do in this house and I have to do 'every' bit of it with my own poor hands—look at them, Prema—and you'd hardly believe it if I told you how much, what a STUPENDOUS amount of work I put in every hour every day. And I am not so strong these days....And when things are like that, you tell me Prema. can I ever find a single 'kshana' to gossip about other folks' secrets? That is, even if I cared to? Truely, Prema, I never uttered word about 'it' to one living soul" (this with a somewhat injured air) "until that awful woman....she's called Sundari, Heaven knows why....until she started telling all her neighbours that I was such and such a sort, that I had spread scandals about her and then of course they all rushed to me and said whatever are these scandals you are supposed to have spread what are these secrets which you never told 'me'? and then, Prema, I 'had' to give away everything because....because ....or else they think ill of me and say 'she's getting uppish these days. We must bring her down a peg...." and no end of things.

"Ah! But you know nothing of all this. I forgot. I forgot. And I just went on....ha-ha-ha! What a woman I am! I shall begin from the beginning." (Thank God, I said). "You see these country people—I despise them: they are such a stupid lot—they had a festival last week. Something to do with Radha and Krishna. And it seems there's a custom that every house should set up a swing that day --a real swing. Perhaps because Radha and Krishna used to play in swings. Stupid. 'of course', but it's not our concern if people take such absurd ideas into their heads and 'won't' shake them off. But tell me, Prema. can there be 'any' custom, 'anywhere'. that a woman of thirty, actually bursting with fat. should sit in swings and behave like a drunken monkey? That's what I asked that Sundari creature when she was on the swing: can there be 'any' custom(I asked, anywhere. that a fat grown-up woman, married moreover, should swing up and down like schoolboys and throw all decency to the winds? CAN there be such a silly custom? If there is there should not be!....Of course there, was nothing wrong in her setting up a swing; we too did it and her husband—you can see him through that window there: yes, yes, that small. man! Exactly!—he brought her yards of strong new rope (and how it needed to be strong)....well. if she chooses to hang herself with it, I shouldn't worry. Why should I? It's her own affair. But—to be swinging like a circus-girl as if there was no such thing as decency, in 'bro-ad' daylight. 'right' in the open, with 'all' the world to gaze at!—you tell me, Prema, is it proper? Is it decent? Is it womanly? Is it respectable? I don't even let my daughter do it, Prema, though she's only fourteen, the child, (only fourteen, Prema, though she 'is' a bit too tall for her age). Bua this hussy is all fat and no brains. Dozens of college students and rowdies used to gather at the gate and boo at her. Prema, but does she care? Oh no, oh no! Not a bit of it!" my aunt grew terribly sardonic. "She goes on, she goes on, as casual as please. A very modern, fashionable woman she is!—pinching up her hair, pinching in the waist! A frightfully modern thing, Prema! At least she tries to be. Now, if she had ever so slight a spark of decency in her, would she go on swinging before them all? 'm? I tell her she's making a laughing-stock of herself (all for her own sake, Prema) and does she thank me for it? No! She gets red. She breathes fiercely. She spits. We too have a swing, Prema, but why don't I waste my time in it all day?" (That is pretty obvious, I thought). "Because" said aunty, heaving herself up "because I am a Respectable Woman, because I have some sense of decency in me, because I have sense enough to see that I am a grown-up, not a silly, childish tomboy" (aunty almost panted with the rhetorical effort involved). "The children use the swing all day and it is enough for me to watch them at it; it must be enough for any Respectable Woman. Shouldn't it, Prema? But this Sundari creature, though she's four years married now, never had any children and never will have if she gets what she deserves the "poothani"! It is God's curse on her! She deserves it!" She lowered her voice to a confidential whisper "you know Prema, her husband had a child by his first wife when they were married and—'ayyo', Shiva-a!—it 'kills' me to speak of what the poor child suffered!—the poor thing used to come here and stand alone at the window, hopefully staring at us as we ate our meals—such large, soulful eyes he had ....he used to stare silently at the children through the window and.... and I....(my poor aunt almost blubbered here)....I always had a soft heart, Prema, although I say it....I used to give the little thing 'something' to eat now and then. Not much, perhaps, for you know I have my own children to look after but a bit of 'vadai' or 'murukku' once in while —which is more than she ever gave. It may not have been much, I always say, but it's more than she did. The child died all the same, and no wonder. The doctor said it was Malaria; which shows how much doctors know ....of course, her husband could have interfered. It was his child even if it wasn't hers. But oh, Prema he is such a small, scared ra of a man and so much in fear of her that even if she decided to run away with someone else he would only squeak 'May I pack up your things, 'please'?....He let her do just as she liked with the child. Such a thin, frail child he was —and look at her! She was fat enough for an elephant and she plays in 'swings'! Imagine that!

Of course, I told her 'eg-sactly' what I thought of her and her antics. I always do. There are a good many women, I know, who put their thoughts in their cupboard and always show their teeth at you. Now I —I just 'can't' do that. I can't. What I think, I 'must' say. I said 'It may be the custom to have a swing, it may be the custom to have dozens of them, but there's no custom on earth that women of forty should dawdle in swings and make themselves 'ri-diculous!' And I added just in fun 'The rope may break' she saw red. She spat. She glared. She said 'my husband bought the rope and my husband set up the swing and if it breaks, my husband will see to it and I wonder why other women should worry themselves about it." Quite a long lecture, Prema. I told her if her husband earned the money and her husband bought the rope, her husband would have done better to hang themselves both with it, one at each end—those very words Prema—and left her at that. 'What' can one do, Prema, when a woman wilfully plunges into such ways and behaves so shamelessly? Those who can't think for themselves must at least accept their neighbour's advice. At least that. But this hussy does neither.

"After he laid the corner stone and found out how much bricklayers got, he kept right on."

★ ★ ★

But I knew she would have her lesson, I knew. That night, before I went to bed, I happened to glance at their yard. And what do I see? Two of their copper pots and a sauce-pan left outside for anyone who cared to pick up! Really what carelessness, Prema! Their servant had dumped them out to wash and forgotten to put them back. Servants are like that. But oughtn't she too see to it, at least? It is hers, not the servant's! And you have no idea how precious they are nowadays. But this Sundari does not care; her sleep comes first. She had gone to bed already. So had her wonderful husband—I could hear him snoring steadily on the verandah where he sleeps at times when it is too hot. And there lay the sauce-pan and the pots—copper pots, Prema!.... Not that this is anything unsual: she does it fifty times a week in the least and I used to call out for them and warn them to take it in, because you know, there are always petty outdoor thieves about and nowadays much more than usual. Of course, 'she' never cared—pretended not to have heard me call and slept like a pig but her husband, the poor little man, used to get up an put it back in and thank me for it....But that night, I did not say a word. Not a word, Prema. If anyone steals it, I thought that is just, 'just what she deserves and anyway why should I worry myself for the sake of a lazy ungrateful wretch who would only complain that I had ruined her sleep? H'm? So I left them there and went to bed....

But I couldn't sleep a wink. H'm? I 'somehow' felt 'something' would happen that night....I have an 'infallible' instinct for such things. Prema. You remember, don't you, how your uncle" (her husband) "had an accident last year and broke a rib? Well, for nearly a week—seven days! —before that, I had a queer feeling that something dreadful was going to happen—though of course I didn't tell your uncle till afterward because he would only laugh and crack jokes about it with his friends and they would all laugh at me then. 'He' is that sort, Prema. Doesn't have faith in an-nything! He'd have said at once 'why the hell should your 'god pick out 'you' instead of me? Who is to get knocked down, you or I?'....But you know Prema, God sometimes grants these little favours even to humble sinners like me and it's not for me to ask why, sinner that I am. Not, of course, she was careful to add "that I ever sin on purpose or utter uch dreadfully blasphemous things bout God as your uncle does sometimes when there's no money at home but—

"Well, that night I could not sleep. And at about midnight—no no, a little before dawn, I heard some odd sounds outside. Like this....tuk-tuk-tuk..tuk..tuk-tuk....like that. Rather like a toddy-tapper at work. It was queer. So I slipped out of bed and went to the window....very stealthily ....And now, tell me Prema, would your modern girls who are all so wonderfully bold when it comes to going to shops and movies alone—would 'they' have dared to do it? Tell me. They would have shrunk into their sheets, those girls, and counted to a hundred, forwards and backwards.... did not even wake up your uncle, rema; I woke up alone and all by myself went to the window. (But of curse, I didn't open the door because fter all I am just a woman, Prema God has made me a woman). I looked out. It wasn't very dark, but I couldn't see anyone from there. Then I thought, may be I could see something from the kitchen window, h'm?" She was now fully launched and began to interuerse the rarrative with a frequent questioning "H'm?" as all old women do when they are telling a story. "So I went about opening the door, the one that led to the kitchen....H'm?..

"But the door wouldn't open, Prema. It had three bolts and I had overlooked the topmost. So I mounted the grinding-stone and unfastened it and ushed again. H'm? Still, it did not open....It wouldn't open at all....I pushed and pushed and PUSHED till creaked and went back a little—then it snapped shut again like a spring. I thought perhaps it had twisted because of the weather and gave my shoulder to it and put ALL my weight on it till—crash!—it broke open with a terrific slam. I nearly fell in Prema.

That tap-tap ceased at once H'm?

"I noticed at once that the kitchen window was open. Perhaps I had forgotten to close it....or maybe the wind had blown it open. It had no latch, 'm? 'Very convenient' I said to myself: I didn't want to make another noise and wake up half the town. Very carefully I tip-toed to the window and peered over the windowsill. At first, all I could see was the three beside the well and the crossbar and the ropes of the swing moving very gently and then I thought I saw a man—at least, it looked like a man—running round the corner. He dropped something as he ran and it made a loud ringing sound. Like a gong! At once he dived and picked it up and bolted. Then I had a surprise, Prema; the saucepan and the pots were NOT there. 'He has made off with them!' I thought 'The thief has run away with them!'!" aunty's features stretched into a vast, supremely satisfied smile that thrust through the

(Continued on Page 23)

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INDIA AND CHINA THROUGH THE AGES

By Vijay Sen

The relations between India and China have been intellectual, cultural and cordial ever since the beginning of the recorded history.

Both countries have actively collaborated in religion and philosophy, in art and commerce to seek the Truth and to solve the common problems of life since Confucious and Buddha played their noble parts. And it is hoped that not only this friendship will continue, but in the years to come when our cause of complete independence is won and China becomes a formidable, united nation, these two great nations will lead the way to a world democracy and a new international order based on love, fraternity and friendship.

Earliest Contacts

However, it was through Lord Buddha and his preachings, that India and China came near to each other and developed many contacts. Taking history as a guide we cannot say if there were such contacts before Asoka's reign, but there must be some sea-borne trade, for silk and other merchandise used to come from China. Moreover, caravans came down to India along the mighty Burmese River —the Irrawadi. And it was not only the silk and other merchandise that went to and fro, but men's thoughts must have journeyed along these routes from time immemorial.

Then again, Mongoloid features so common on our eastern frontier, in Nepal and Assam, clearly reveal that there must have been overland contact and early migrations of people since very long.

Ashoka sent missionaries far and wide and to China as well, to spread the teachings of Lord Buddha; and as Buddhism spread in China there began a continuous link between India and China and the exchange of pilgrims and scholars between the two countries is going on since then. In spite of the travelling difficulties, for there were no regular roads connecting the two countries and the pilgrims either had to cross the Gobi Desert, plains and mountains of Central Asia and the Himalayas or by the Sea route via Indo-China, Java, Sumatra, Malaya and the Nicobar islands. These routes brought Chinese regularly to India, who came to pay homage to the holy land of Lord Buddha. Buddhist monasteries dotted all over Central Asia, Malay, Indonesia and Burma, extended their hospitality to these scholars and pilgrims.

Regular Flow

There was also a regular flow of Indian scholars to China. Kashayapa Matango, the first Indian scholar of fame, in that country, reached China in 67 A.D. and in later years among the noted scholars who went were Buddha Bharda, Jina Bharda, Kumara Jiva, Paramartha, Jina Bharda and Bodhi dharma. And because of the travelling difficulties these scholars and monks settled there for good. For, it is said that in the 6th Century A.D. there were more than 3,000 Indian Buddhists monks and 1,0000 Indian families living in the Lo Yang Province alone. These scholars, in addition to translating the Sanskrit manuscripts, which they carried with them, in Chinese but also contributed to the Chinese literature including poetry, astronomy, mathematics, medicine and other sciences.

Among the best known Chinese scholars, who came here and have left their records of journeys' are Fahien, Sung Yun, Hasuan-tasang and I-tsing. These men of fame quenched their thirst for knowledge at famous Indian Universities, then known all over the world, of Nalanda, Taxila and Patliputra which attracted students from far and wide in the very early period. These scholars tell us of the great adventures they had, of the perils they overcame, of the hardships they suffered in the countries they crossed and of the Buddhist rulers and monasteries in Central Asia. They have also left a record of the rulers and emperors of India, of the people of India, their religion, customs, traditions, habits and of the educational institutions, their work and fame.

Relics Of Asia's Splendour

Unfortunately with the decay of Buddhism in India this centuries old contact between India and China in art, philosophy and religion ceased. Political conditions in India did not favour this peaceful trade. For, India suffered and bled severely on account of the Muslim invasion of India. India became an apple of discord and her history is full of civil wars and political revolutions since then.

A number of Buddhist monks, carrying manuscripts, went to Nepal or crossed the Himalayas into Tibet and China. In recent years this original literature and its translation has been discovered. There are supposed to be 8,000 such works in the Sung-Pao collection in China, not only relating to Buddhism but also to Brahmanism, Astonomy, mathematics, medicine and other Sciences as well. This rich Indo-Chinese literature speak highly not only of India's cultural heritage but of "The splendour of Asia" as well.

During the Indo-Afghan and Moghul periods occasional diplomatic intercourses between India and China continued. Mohammad bin Tuglak, the Sultan of Delhi (1326-51), sent Ibn Batuta as an ambassador to the Chinese Court. The Chinese court, in the 14th Century also sent two Ambassadors, Hu-shien and Fin-shin, to the Bengal Sultan, who had become an independent ruler by shaking off the suzerainty of Delhi. Trade and commerce which had flourished in the Buddhist period though considerably reduced still continued.

Friends In Adversity

After about three centuries, with the opening of trade routes to India and the formation of trading corporations in the West to trade with the East, the two countries suffered the yoke of industrially advanced nations of the west. Both of us, along with other suppressed nations of the world have borne the yoke of white races and their imperialistic designs and are now fighting on all fronts, violently and non-violently in order to save ourselves, our culture and our civilization from total extinction.

Now we have come together as two great suppressed nations in the East. We have commonly felt the burden of white imperialism. In spite of our struggle, individually, for the emancipation of the respective nations we have not forgotten each other. Not only the old trade in art and philosophy has been revived with the exchange of scholars and with the opening of that great institution—the Shantiniketan—by late Dr. Tagore, but India have also been helping her worthy ally during the Japanese aggression throughout the war.

Pandit Nehru raised his voice against the Japanese aggression while Great Britain and the United States were sending arms and amunitions both to Japan and China. He moved the Congress to send a medical unit to China in order to help the poor wounded Chinese fighting for their Motherland. This unit went to China in 1938 and in spite of the unfavourable attitude of the Government of India did good work. In 1939 Pandit Nehru himself went to China to bring the two countries together.

Bright Future Ahead

The visit of the Chinese leaders, Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek in 1942, for political and military reasons, was a great event in India. Though official convention and the wishes of the Government of India prevented them from mixing with the people yet they met the great leaders of all parties. Their manifest sympathy for India's freedom brought the two countries still together and the bond that tied India and China grew stronger.

Now the war is over India is on its march. We are throwing off the foreign yoke. With the formation of the National Interim Government at the Centre our Government is reviving the age old contacts with China.

India and China have survived as great nations during nearly three thousand years of wealth and prosperity, of art and literature, of storm and battles, of invasion and disruption and of war and peace. We are again renewing our youth and civilization. The ancient friendship between the two countries is going to flower again. But who can prophesy the same duration for the white civilization that began with the Industrial Revolution? Surely the world has moved full circle. Now the East would show the Light and guide the world.

Madame Chiang visiting the Taj with Vijaylakshmi Pandit during the brief visit to India in 1942

World Of Tomorrow

Houses Without Bricks!

Tremendous efforts are being made throughout Britain to overcome as quickly as possible the housing shortage created by World War II. The London County Council which is interested in the mass-construction of less costly dwellings for the working classes, is having eight blocks of flats, constructed in accordance with new principles, set up in the London district of Bethnal Green.

Although they are four-storey houses, no bricks are being used, but concrete blocks which dovetail into each other.

One of the outstanding advantages of this method is a considerable saving of time. Work on their construction was begun in January of this year, and the total number of flats comprising 253 dwellings are to be completed by March 1947. Estimating on pre-war standards, had bricks been used and similar work done by the same number of men, the job would have required seven months longer.

Children's playgrounds will be laid out as interesting inovations.

Research On Printers' Problems

A new research centre in Britain, opening some time in 1947, is that of the Printing and Allied Trades Research Association at Leatherhead, in Sworey. The centre will carry out tests to determine the penetration of packages by water and other liquids, water vapour, gases and so on, and undertake experiments on the mecnanical and printing properties of paper.

Also subjects of close research will be the working properties of ink, improvements in stereo-moulding and in adhesives. The optics laboratory of the centre will undertake research into the gloss and opacity of paper, quality of print and colour measurement.

Electrotyping, photogravure and photo-process etching research will be carried out in the electro-chemistry laboratory. Yet another laboratory will deal exclusively with the greatly increasing number of individual job problems which PATRA receives from its members.

The centre is being erected on a four-and-a-half acre site and will be housed in a steel-framed, brick and concrete building 200 feet long and 50 feet deep.

Uniform System Of Radar

Ceaseless research is being made in Britain towards the perfection of radar apparatus, and the British scientist Sir Robert Watson-Watt recently expressed the view that the perfect radar set could be completed within two years.

"We must", said Sir Robert "produce a uniform system of radar, at least for the whole of Europe, as there would be no purpose in fitting out our aircraft and landing-grounds with British radar apparatus, if foreign planes, calling at our country, could not understand our signals."

Britain has offered the use of the "G" radar apparatus to all liberated countries of Europe. This is a similar apparatus to that which gave such good service during the Royal Air Force's "thousand-bomber-raids" on Germany.

PRESENCE OF MIND

The Scotman's wife had strong views on the subject of strong drink. One night her husband came home late and badly fuddled. He managed to get inside the house without waking her, and on reaching his bedroom he got down on his hands and knees and started to crawl along the floor. But luck was against him: his wife awoke.

In the darkness, mistaking the moving object for the dog, she said, "Come on, Jack! Good dog!"

"Whereupon," said the husband next day, recounting the event to a friend, "I had the rare intelligence to kick her hand."

BEHIND THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

By Mary Knight

"From such simple facts it is not difficult to see Russia's connection with the Communists in Manchuria. The problem of so-called civil war in China, therefore, seems not that of an internal ulcer, but of a clot in the international blood stream affecting the circulation of civilization," says the author by way a conclusion. Needless to add, she presents only one side of the question.

If one Party to civil strife within a country is backed by a foreign power, the conflict takes on international complications.

That Russia is backing the Communists in Manchuria is believed here by many to be a fact. To any rational individual who has been in China within the past year, as well as to those familiar with current European events, it is no sceret that Russia already is in command of strategic points on that Continent. Many military men and interested civilians agree that the main struggle is now centred in the Pacific, where Russia stands to gain strategic advantage.

The defeat of Japan and the presence there of our Occupation Forces take those Islands out of Russia's reach for the present. But from a strategic point of view, Japan remains the West flank of the United States and the East flank of Russia.

There is still a struggle going on in Korea, where Russia occupies the Northern part Those two points, however, are not for immediate consideration. The problem of the moment is on the mainland of Asia, where Russia appears to be courting the favour and control of 450.000.000 Chinese.

I was in Manchuria during two terminations of the Peace negotiations in June and July. From personal observations alone, I can say with no fear of contradiction that all was in readiness for any eventuality: newly built pillboxes. fresh sandbags barbed-wire entanglements and streets barricades. On June 25. Gen. Tu Li-Ming, Field Commander of the National Army in North-East China, told me:

"If there is no solution by the end of June. we must fight!" An atmosphere of impatient anticipation was universal. and a feeling of, "Well, now we can get it over!" was in the eyes and on the lips of everyone. But on June 30 and again eight days later. there was the letdown period of do-nothingness—"Pending further Peace negotiations.'

Marking time in Manchuria is the hardest occupation of the people. I say "People" instead of "Soldiers" because the uncertainty of living falls hardest on the civilians who cannot live a normal life or begin to rehabilitate themselves in a day-to-day existence of imminent warfare.

The surface of Mukden speaks for itself, and internal conditions in and around that area are sickening. The City itself has a population of more than 1.000.000 and there is no transportation of any kind except pedicabs —bicycles with rickshaws attached— and animal-drawn vehicles. The animals are everything on four legs including small dogs. Siberian ponies, donkeys and mules The loads they often carry almost completely obscure them. Every conceivable type of conveyance is used from the most ancient of carriage bodies to automobile chasses mounted on boards over two wooden cartwheels.

Gutted And Stripped

There is no water for sanitation in Mukden, which evidently accounts for at least two bathtubs, painted black on the outside and trimmed with large red roses being used for transportation. each carrying eight adults and often as many chidren huddled together under slightly dilapidated Japanese umbrellas!

We had electricity only after eight p. m. and then it was not always certain. At best the power was so dim as to make reading even the headlines in the newspaper—if there had been one—impossible. Reparations Commissioner Edwin C. Pawley, in whose wake I toured that area, said, "Stripping by the Russians of all industrial plants in Manchuria has set rehabilitation back thirty years." What little the Russians were unable to finish, the Chinese Communists completed.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Chang Chia Ngau, Chairman of the Economic Commission of the Northeast Field Headquarters, American-educated and President of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Changchun Railway, I was able to go by train to Anshan and see the same sights Mr. Pawley saw. En route, there were hundreds of newly erected telephone and telegraph poles—recently cut down; newly repaired and rebuilt bridges—recently destroyed or rendered useless, all by the Chinese Communists. How then, is it possible to keep rebuilding, even though the war is said to be over and the period of reconstruction at hand?

Anshan is the Pittsburgh of China It had a pre-war population of 300,000 and its daily output of steel was 5.500 tons. Unemployment now is at its greatest for there is no industry. Of the nine blast furnaces that had been there, six were removed by the Soviets and the three remaining were bombed and irreparably damaged by the Chinese Communists. Every building was completely gutted—stripped, burned, looted. Where the largest pieces of machinery could not be dismantled and carried out through doors and windows, entire walls were torn down.

More Feared Than Russians

Before leaving Anshan I talked a long time with Mayor Shen Chang, who told me very frankly; "The Communists in this territory are more greatly feared than the Russians. They are more cruel. They cut off the hands of the railroad engineers and fasten bombs to captured civilians forcing them into villages at night as human torches. The Russians wanted machinery; the Communists pillage, kill and maim. They bribe and order children to murder members of their own families as a patriotic duty, furnish the weapons—and then the children become fugitives from justice and are forced to go with the Communists into hiding and then become Guerrillas."

A Communist Colonel who had come over to the Nationalist Army while I was in Mukden. told me: "Russia is not giving open support to the Chinese Communists in Manchuria but she makes it possible for them to find Japanese arms and ammunition. keeping her own for herself. I have been told time and again the location of Japanese artillery, hidden by the Russians after capture from the Japanese. Sometimes it was useless. and most of it needed repair".

He told me the liquidation policy of the Communist Party was that "The poor must take from the rich; children from their parents; City workers from City officials. without fear of punishment. When I was in this territory", he said, "It was our orders to force bandits into towns and villages, at gun or bayonet point, and compel them to pillage, rape and burn. Then we marched in routed the bandits and offered aid to the homeless and devastated. They followed us without protests, knowing there was nothing else they could do but glad for help of any kind after what they had been through. In this way we 'converted' many Nationalists to Communism".

Eye Opener

What converted him in reverse?

"This type of continued forced execution of Russian-directed Communist policy opened my eyes", the former Communist Colonel said. "When I faced the real issue that the Communists were not fighting China for China, but were selling her out-and-out to Russia, I knew that the consequences of escape and possible capture were less than those of remaining. I still do not approve of many things about the Nationalist Government", he added emphatically, "But I am a Chinese and"—smiling a little—"I guess a bad Nationalist is better than a good Communist". He hopes to remain in Manchuria for further contact with Communists there to win more of them back to China—despite a price on his head and severe injuries received during his escape to Mukden and the Nationalists

From such simple facts it is not difficult to see Russia's connection with the Communists in Manchuria The problem of so-called civil war in China, therefore, seems not that of an internal ulcer, but of a clot in the International blood stream affecting the circulation of civilization.—NANA.

It was one of those days on which Lord Uppington "went over the bills" with his butler.

First came the bill from the tailor The amount was £100. "Ah-h, Howard," said the impoverished nobleman, "promise him £20."

Next was presented the butcher's bill, a matter of a mere £50. "Ah-h, Howard, promise him £10."

Then followed bills from the grocer, wine merchant, local stableman, and a host of others, all of which the noble lord settled by his own peculiar method of proportionate figuring. As each allotment had been made Howard had bowed low and murmured: "Yes, milord; thank you, milord."

Finally, when all claims had been considered, Howard backed out as from the presence of royalty—his master liked it that way. Then, as the butler was about to close the door, Lord Uppington called. "And, ah-h, Howard."

"Yes, milord?"

"Promise yourself something, Howard."

* * * *

"How did Light-fingered Fred get caught?"

"He's getting short-sighted—thought he was turning the knob of a safe, and tuned in to 'Music-Hall'."

* * * *

"So you've just got back from your holiday. Feel any change?"

"Not a penny."

* * * *

"If you're the lady who lifted mother's face," said the small boy at the beauty parlour, "you'd better come round and lift father's. He's just got your bill."

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Why Women Dress?

By COLIN WINTLE

"Costume supplies the scenery for the comedy of sex," says Dr. C. W. Cunnington who has collected a vast museum of feminine dresses, hats, bonnets and accessories covering the last two centuries. The Cunnington collection is being acquired by the City of Manchester for founding a gallery of costumes.

In "World Review"

One day in 1928 a London doctor out on his 'rounds' paused at the window of an antique shop in Highgate. There, among the furniture and 'bric-a-brac', a late Victorian dress caught his eye. He went in and bought it, and so laid the foundation of the now famous Cunnington Collection—a vast array of more than 900 complete dresses, 650 hats and bonnets, innumerable accessories, a piquant selection of underclothes, and a library of fashion illustrations and editorial comments: the history of woman's costume for the past two centuries, gathered in one collection for the first time.

The City of Manchester, justifying its tradition of 'Thinking today.....' is making an effort to acquire the Collection intact with the object of housing it under one roof as a gallery of costume (the word 'museum' with its usually dreary implications is being avoided) at Platt Hall, an eighteenth-century mansion on the outskirts. Of the £7,000 required to preserve this enlightening slice of England's social history, more than half has already been promised, thanks to the foresight of the National Art Collections Fund and of individual citizens and firms interested in the history of textiles and the trends of taste.

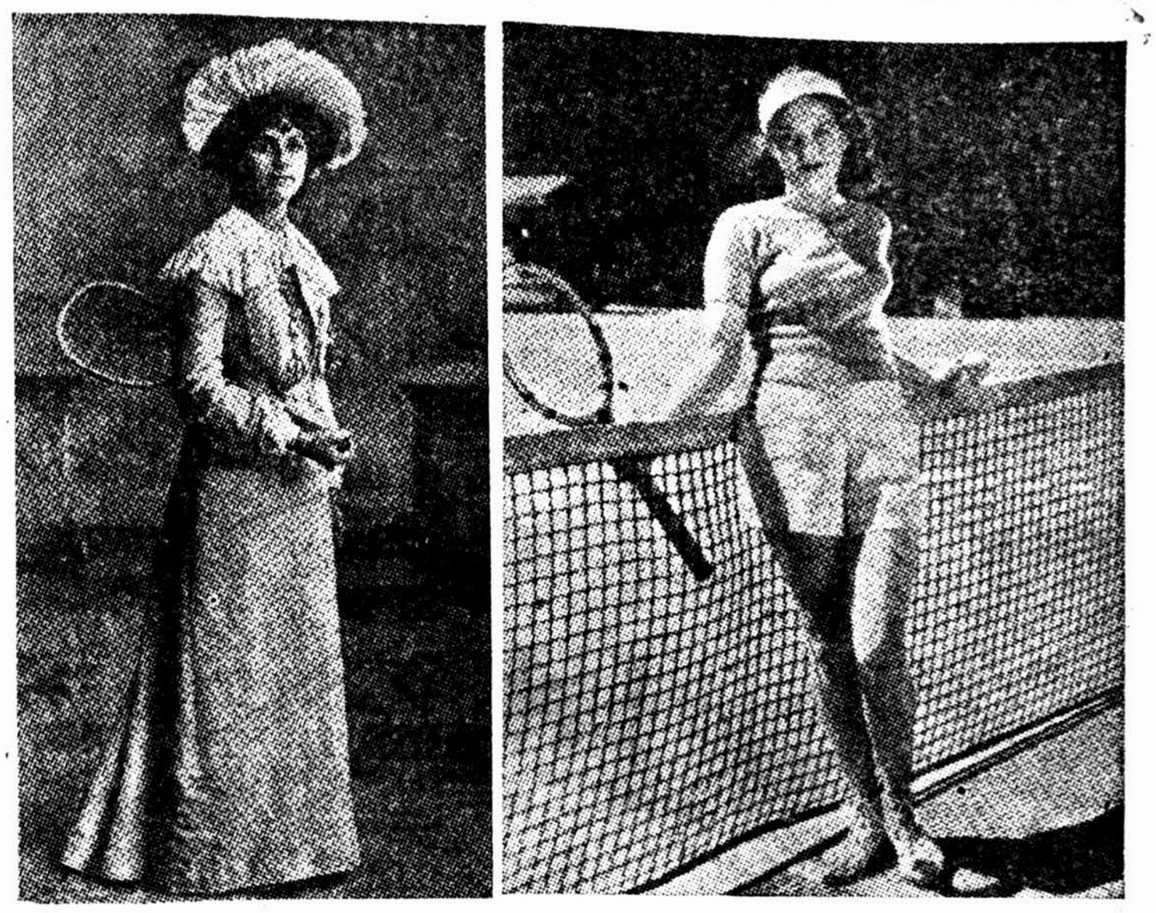
Spotlighting Phrase

'Costume supplies the scenery for the comedy of sex.' In this phrase Dr. C. Willett Cunnington spotlights the intensely human side of his collection. Although chemists may be interested in the dyes, needlewomen in the workmanship, and manufacturers in the weave, it is the woman inside (and sometimes partly outside) the clothes who makes costume such an absorbing study: the exposure of the mind by the concealment of the body.

The nineteenth century is Cunnington's special period His "English Women's Clothing In The Nineteenth Century" is a vast reference book, a standard work profusely illustrated by his wife, who is also a doctor. Like many good things today, it is temporarily unobtainable, but the existing copies in libraries and museums are frequently consulted, particularly by authors, film and stage producers, historians and fashion house representatives. The Metropolitan Museum of New York, for example, owns three copies only, and so much have they been used that each copy has already had to be rebound twice.

Though the founder of the Cunnington Collection doubtless inherited an inquiring mind and a taste for research from his distinguished forbears, he is certainly not a cloistered student living in a world of his own. Perhaps it was environment—the opportunity given to the medical practitioner more than to most men of observing human nature at close quarters—which has made him such a pertinent commentator and shrewd judge of humanity, particularly feminine humanity, behind the mask of costume

The Cunningtons have given up their practice in North London and are living in retirement+but not bucolic lassitude—in an almost unbelievably picturesque little house by the saltings at West Mersea, Essex, with the tide coming up to the garden gate. 'We fled from the wrath to come," he says, referring to medical legislation; and at the age of sixty-eight, having analysed human emotions through media ranging from palaeolithic flints of pre-history to siren suits of the twentieth century, he is now sagely Summing Up—but with a twinkle in his eye. Some of his conclusions have already been published, notably in "Why Women Wear Clothes," probably his best book for the general reader because its argument is salted with provocation and peppered with impishness.



A constrast in tennis dress: The demure and chaste Edwardian and the chic, fleet—footed girl of 1946.

Principal Function Of Clothes

To study women's cloth scientifically. it is necessary to collect objective material (costume) and search for possible subjective causes such as habits and ideals. It is then possible to assess the most intriguing abstract of all—the changing and recurring Attitudes of Mind as Eve's daughters cascade down the generations and leave men wondering what next they are going to do, to think, to wear, or to take off. 'We have to view the costume worn by our ancestors not as a curious antique but as what was once a very modern work of art, inspired by what were very modern ideals', he says. 'That faded fragile composition which we associate sentimentally with roses and rapture or lilies and langour might in fact have adorned a tough, hard-faced female with a mouthful of oaths and conduct to match....No complete every day costume of the ordinary Englishwoman exists of a date earlier than about two centuries ago: as for garments underneath the surface, we have no real knowledge whatever earlier than 1800.'

Assuming that one of the principal functions of women's clothes is to attract men. Cunnington classifies costume's capacity to do so in four groups: by exposure; by concealment; by exploitation, and by erotic symbols. While civilised communities have always placed a 'taboo' on the primary sexual characteristics, the secondary characteristics are fair game and each one has been exploited in turn Sometimes several are 'featured' at a time, one by affected concealment, another by frank exposure, another by symbolism—of which the fashionable heart-shaped decolletage of the present day is a fair example, implying interesting possibilities of fertility by drawing curvaceous attention to one of the most attractive of the secondary sex-characteristics the breasts. Almost every method of attraction has the effect of exciting curiosity. A costume need not be beautiful if it performs this function. When the legs were covered completely ankles became the point of attraction, exciting curiosity; and curiosity, Cunnington remarks dryly, is the father of procreation

Psychology Of Nightdress

He believes that the art of costume died in 1914 and has not been reborn since except in sports clothes, the best examples of which are modern tennis costumes. Dress has become subservient to the body, and he wants to see it again in its rightful place. It should be treated like any other art, with critics instead of gushing reporters at the mannequin parades. The critics should be men, for it is they who have the sense of colour and form, and therefore are in general also the best designers. Women critics should be employed to write about men's clothes.

A re-reading of his books, particularly "Feminine Attitudes in the Nineteenth Century," together with a talk with the author since retirement from medical practice, reminds one of the time when it was almost a pleasure to be ill because the doctor (his stethoscope laid aside and the prescription written) would entertain at least one patient with a sage and racy commentary.

For example, once he regaled me with a lecturette on the psychology of the nightdress. He explained that this garment was intended to be the reverse of sex-attractive in the nineteenth century, exerting an astringent influence on a husband's spirits, when, with frilled nightcap on her head, a wife clambered up into a half-tester double bed, 'an impressive, but not an alluring figure.' But those were the days of huge families When the birth-rate began to fall and the educated classes started to practise birth-control, it is significant that the nightdress began to brighten its appearance and to strike a more hopeful note with lace and ribbons. It was more than a coincidence that austerity of design declined with the size of the family.

"Amusing" Attitude

The advent of the custom of using the bathroom for family ablutions led to the introduction of pyjamas for women and, after the 1914 war, twin beds became fashionable, whereupon the nightdress, if still used, acquired fresh and startling features, becoming transparent, with exciting omissions. In fact, the garment, no longer forbidding, was now inviting, a filmy aphrodisiac....a new atmosphere was introduced into domestic life thanks to these garments, which owe their existence to the science of birth-control. They have therefore a profound psychological implication which the social historian cannot ignore. The history of the nightdress is a mute but eloquent witness to a vital revolution in the Englishwoman's mind.'

Allied to this is the change in woman's attitude towards underclothes: it has become 'amusing', a notion which would have been perfectly incomprehensible to her predecessors. Sometimes when fashion journals thus describe the more intimate details of women's toilet we are left wondering who is going to derive the amusement; but it is certain that the Victorian lady never regarded her undergarments as entertaining, he said, but rather in the nature of a fortified zone skilfully concealed from the enemy.'

Yet it would be a great mistake to assume that the Victorians did not take a lively interest in the more calculated and direct forms of sex-attraction. One of the gems of the Cunnington Collection is surely a figure improver, 'with interchangeable sizes of pads, given personally by a lady who actually wore them towards the end of the nineteenth century. The artificial breast was, of course, known in very ancient times, but it is hardly in keeping with popular conceptions of late Victorianism to learn—from the wearer herself—that she deliberately selected the larger or smaller set of pads according to the identity, and supposed tastes, of the men on whom she wished to make an impression on any particular occasion.

Most Expensive Dress

Which of the secondary characteristics are most publicised by women's fashions today? This would make a good Brains Trust question For his part, Cunnington thinks it is the legs, from hips to ankles: he dubs 1946 attraction as 'a feast of ham and legs'—with a generous measure of the former.

Before leaving him to the quietude of his Essex saltings, I asked two stock questions: What was the most expensive dress in the history of costume, and what was the most significant dress ever seen in England? He replied: 'A jarring colour, a slovenly way of wearing a dress, even a hole in the stocking, may be enough to deflect a man's sexual interest from a woman in the early stage of their relationship, with incalculable results to her and perhaps to the world.

If, for instance, on some particular occasion Hitler's mother-to-be had not worn the dress she did, we might have been spared that product of sex-attraction; thus one may say that her dress was the most expensive one in history! As for the most significant English dress, it was certainly the policewoman's costume when first seen towards the end of the 1914 war. It was the first visible and tangible symbol of the investment of women (apart from Queens regnant) with executive power, and as such it was the most important historical costumes ever made.'

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The Strangest Gas

The United States Bureau of Mines has been pumping back into the ground thousands of cubic feet of the gas helium which is produced naturally near Anarillo Texas. Helium is a unique gas, nearly as light as hydrogen, but non-inflammable or explosive. If it had been available for use in airships instead of hydrogen many great disasters would have been avoided and the history of air transport might have been different. But at the time when airships were being developed, helium was obtainable only in minute quantities and cost the scientists who needed it for experiments anything up to £500 a cubic foot

The gas was discovered in the atmosphere of the sun by spectroscope twenty-seven years before it was found on the earth and it continued to be an extreme rarity for another twenty-three years. Then it was discovered that the gas existed in Texas as a natural product in virtually unlimited quantities. Before the war, the U. S. has a number of uses apart from filling airship envelopes. One of the latest applications is to use it as a "ferret" in tracing the movement of oil in oilfields. The helium is injected into the ground at a number of carefully selected points and is then detected in the oil produced from nearby wells. The time it has taken to travel enables petroleum engineers and geologists to draw conclusions about the formations underneath and the way in which the oil drains. This in turn enables them to operate the oil wells more efficiently and economically. Helium is uniquely suitable for this task because it is extremely inert and there is no danger of it entering into combination with other elements, even under great pressure and because it is readily identified.

Various Other Uses

Another interesting use for helium that has been suggested but, as far as I know, not actually carried out is pumping up the tyres of very large

New Uses For Helium

By A Scientific Correspondent

Government had produced 150,000,000 cubic feet of the gas at an estimated cost of about a penny a cubic foot.

Military Importance

The military importance of the gas was obvious. If the German Zeppelins which raided England in World War I had been able to obtain helium, none of them would have been brought down in flames and the raids might have been more formidable. But from the first the Unted States refused to export helium where it appeared it might be used for military purposes. It was refused for the German Graf Zeppelin, but has been used in American airships during the last war. At one time small airships were playing an important part in the anti-U-boat campaign.

Now there is a surplus of the gas and it is being pumped back into the ground as a reserve. The gas will have to be repurified when it is later brought out for use, but the gas from the reservoir will be much richer in helium and the processing time will be reduced resulting in supplies being available on short notice.

Helium which is inert, light and has an extremely low freezing point aircraft landing wheels. It may come as a surprise to most people to learn that the air in these tyres has a weight of up to 200 lbs. By substituting helium for air, there is a saving in weight of over 150 lbs—equivalent to carrying another passenger. The cost of the helium which, of course, would last for a number of trips is estimated at about £10.

Helium is also used for deep sea diving. It is well-known that the devastating phenomena of "bends" experienced by divers is due to bubbles of nitrogen gas in the blood coming out of solution when pressure is released as the diver ascends. For many years divers have used the technique of slow step-by-step ascension to avoid bends. Some years ago it occurred to scientists that if the diver breathed a mixture of oxygen and helium instead of oxygen and nitrogen, the gas, being one-seventh the weight of nitrogen, would bubble out of solution much more quickly.

Experiments showed actual advantages—two-thirds the time spent on ascending could be cut, less than half as much helium as nitrogen was absorbed and helium had much less tendency to dissolve the body fats than nitrogen. Experiments also showed an unsuspected advantage. A helium-oxygen mixture had far less devastating mental effects after deep dives. Sometimes a diver after coming up cannot even remember having been down. With helium the consciousness of great pressure was less and there was much greater ability to think.

The disadvantage was that helium is a much better conductor of heat than air. The result was that a diver got cold more quickly, the gas carrying away his body-heat to the surrounding cold which at depths beyond 200 feet is not much above freezing point. This disadvantage can be overcome by artificial heating.

Virtual Monopoly Of U.S.

The realisation of the importance of helium in breathing mixtures led Congress in 1937 to permit the sale of the gas to private persons and about 500,000-cubic feet a year were sold for medical purposes. It was used for treating asthma, some forms of migraine and in anaesthetics.

The good conductivity of helium makes other uses of it possible. Laundry could be dried very much more quickly with it and it is used in some chemical drying plants. Its inertness suggests uses for it where an atmosphere in which bacteria will not grow is required. The United States has used it for this reason for fruit preserving.

The United States retains a virtual monopoly of helium supplies. Helium occurs naturally in the air but in such minute proportions that a roomful of air would not yield a thimbleful of helium, and that only after very expensive separating processes. Hot springs in various parts of the world produce small amounts. When the Germans wanted helium for their airships, they examined the possibilities of helium from a spring in Alsace. They found it yielded only 3 cubic metres a month. At that rate it would have taken over 1,000 years to fill an airship!

JOB FOR AN INVENTOR

Is it possible to solder aluminium? Up to the present, the answer has been "No", but whoever solves the problem of sealing aluminium food cans so as to make them air-tight through soldering is likely to make a fortune.

Aluminium has become cheap, so cheap, in fact, that it can successfully compete with the tinplate food cans that have been in use up-to-date—if, that is to say, food cans made from aluminium can only be soldered. For aluminium has many advantages over tinplate—for example, it does not rust. For this reason, many manufacturers of canned goods would prefer aluminium food cans if the problem of sealing them could be solved.

This invention would, at the same time, be advantageous because aluminium factories could take part in the manufacture of food cans, which obviously are now much more in use than they were before. Britain's largest factory in this field is in fact producing 1,000,000,000 food cans a year—double as many as in pre-war years, but as yet insufficient to meet post-war needs.

"Mechanical Horses"

A consignment of goods arrives by rail. So as not to raise the price of these goods unnecessarily, they must be delivered to the consignee without further unloading. So a "mechanical horse" is "harnessed" in front, a small trailer, which tows the entire truck on to a chassis, easily moved about and mounted on tyres, and this chassis is towed on to the consignee. The "mechanical horse" which has a high horse-power, has done yeoman service.

The counterpart to the "mechanical horse", which is hitched on in front, is the trailer which is attached behind, ranging from individual to multiple trailers, whose component parts can be uncoupled by means of quickly detachable couplings, thereby cheapening as well as facilitating the process of cross-country transport.

200,000 New Houses

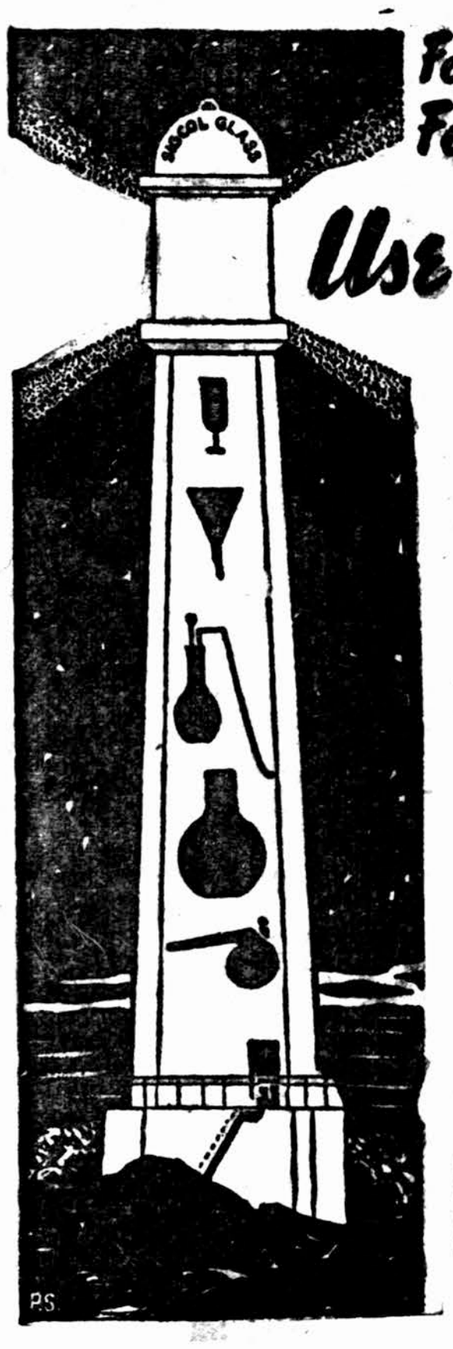
House building to overcome the shortage is one of Britain's most urgent tasks. It is expected that, by the end of this year, 200,000 houses will have been completed, of which one half will be permanent, whilst the other will consist of temporary houses designed to meet urgent pressing needs.

More than 2,000 of these temporary houses will be completed each week. Orders for building are much more numerous and work on their execution will be prolonged far into next year.

Combating Vibration Damage

Among the factors accelerating the wear and tear of machinery and apparatus, auto-vibration of the whole or part of the machine plays a considerable part. A U. K. firm has developed an interesting method which, if it does not absolutely eliminate vibration, at least reduces it to a minimum. The firm has perfected a technical process enabling brass and bronze to be bonded to rubber in such a way that the metal rubber plating greatly reduces vibration.

In addition to this, the firm has turned its attention to other shock absorption problems and has constructed self-lubricating bearings which under the name of "Oilite" did excellent work during World War II. The experience gained during the last six years in the fields of research and manufacture are now being used for the benefit of peace-time production.



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WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

West opened a trump and South got a horrifying look at the dummy. He won and led the club queen. West took the trick and led a second trump. South won, ruffed a diamond, pitched another diamond on the club king and then led a spade. But the defenders were astute. They took the spade ace, cashed a couple of diamonds and then shifted back to spades. West ruffed the third spade lead to trounce South a resounding 1100.

South took quite a bit of criticism of his eagerness to get game and rubber....when he could have doubled five diamonds and set the opponents 500 points. With four trumps, this seemed like his proper bid. But let's wait a minute. He knows North has no diamonds; North has bid spades and raised hearts freely. Isn't it logical to expect North to have a far better spade suit and at least four hearts, in which case the opponents might actually make five diamonds while North-South can make five hearts?

Most of the blame, if not all of it, should be pinned on North's free raise. When his partner bid three hearts, he could certainly afford to pass and not further mislead South as to his values. His void in diamonds barely made up for his meager overcall in the first place.

Both sides vulnerable.
West dealer.

NORTH
♠ Q J 7 6 3
♡ 8 4 2
◇ —
♣ K 10 9 5 3

WEST
♠ A 9
♡ 10 7 5
◇ A Q 8 6 2
♣ A J 4

EAST
♠ K 5 2
♡ 9 3
◇ K 10 9 4
♣ 8 7 6 2

SOUTH
♠ 10 8 4
♡ A K Q J 6
◇ J 7 5 3
♣ Q

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1◇	1♠	2◇	3♡
4◇	4♡	Pass	Pass
5◇	Pass	Pass	5♡
Dbl.	All Pass		

Our Delhi Letter

The Golden Gate To 'Corridor Practice'

NEW DELHI.

"Corridor Practice" is becoming highly popular in New Delhi. It is both respectable and lucrative. Only the rich can enter this profession. So far it was reserved for the members of the Central Legislature. It has now been thrown open to the ex-members of the Governor-General's Expanded Executive Council. When a good American dies, he goes to Paris. When an advocate retires he takes to Chamber Practice. When an Executive Councillor retires he takes to Corridor Practice.

In the olden days the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council were drawn either from the Indian Civil Service or from Lawyers. On retirement, an Indian Civil Servicer either became a Governor of a Province or went back to Great Britain. The Lawyer members went back to their old practice. The late Sir N. N. Sircar, the Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Asoka Roy, all went back to their old profession of Law.

War And Linlithgow

This was before other than First Rankers were admitted to the Holy of Holies, called the Governor-General's Executive Council. The War and Lord Linlithgow brought about a change. With his determination to break up the Congress, Lord Linlithgow nominated only those who could abuse the Congress at the highest pitch. Admission of business men to the Council was another departure from the time hoary Indo-British Convention. War slackens the standards of morality. India was at war and in the name of winning the war moral and financial standards were thrown to the four winds. Members of the Executive Council, brought up in the tradition of profit making, saw the debacle or saw to the debacle.

Let me revert to Corridor Practice. The Government of India's Secretariat could be divided into office rooms and corridors. In fact the cubic foot area of corridors is greater to that of the office rooms. The Chaprasi Clan rules and reigns in the Corridors. It has inherited the Corridors. It has been in their possession from the time of Warren Hastings onwards. Its customary rights have been recognised and are undisputed. And just as no one is a hero to his valet, so also no Maharaja is a hero to Government of India's Chaprasis. (May their clan increase!).

That they are a clan will be evident from a very simple fact, namely that while the Employment Exchanges are hard at finding employment for the fully grown, able bodied released personnel of the Defence Forces, the Government of India employs boy-relatives of the old chaprasis. The old awe inspiring sombre looking gorgeously uniformed chaprasi is fastly being replaced by dancing eyed nonstop chatter frivolous boy. He frisks round the corridors, frolics or goes out on his cycle. It is no wonder that many a time important files are dropped in transition. Yes, from father to son, the clan of chaprasis hold the gorgeous corridors in fee.

Highly Complicated

Corridor practice is a highly complicated, specialised affair. It requires years of training and practice in the most aristocratic art of sophistry and humbug. It needs social courage and a brazen face. To get clients, it is necessary to be seen in the company of the members of the Executive Council and other high officials of the Government of India.

A first ranker in corridor practice generally has his office walls covered with signed photographs of the Government officials or in the alternative with photographs in which he is seen with them. Some even display invitation cards on their mantlepiece.

Let me describe the mechanism of this highly respectable trade. A man in Calcutta or Bombay, for example wants an import or an export license. It generally takes weeks and even months to get a license through normal channel. Further more, the article he wants to export might be on the banned list. He therefore approaches a gentleman with the corridor practice. The normal fees for an ordinary case is double first class to and from New Delhi plus one thousand rupees a day. In hard cases a percentage of profits is also demanded.

Dubious Origin

Terms having been settled and money paid in advance, the Gentlemen with the Corridor Practice arrives in New Delhi and, in due course, visits the Secretariat of the Government of India. He is well-known to the chaprasis, who greet with salams and smiles and enquire about the welfare, not only of the gentleman but gentleman's children and children's children, if any. The visiting card is taken in to the official concerned. The official is busy or wants to be busy to the Gentleman with the corridor practice and so the honourable gentleman has to wait in the corridor, cooling his heels, chatting with the chaprasis. This is the origin of the term "Corridor Practice."

Some members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, while in office saw for themselves how aristocratic and lucrative the corridor practice was. In their case, at least for some time to come, it is not necessary to pretend that they are on most intimate terms with certain high officials. On account of the high position they once held and which they have lost against their wishes, they do enjoy the freedom of calling most of the officials by their Christian names. Their glory is fading but has not yet faded out. They visit Delhi and look up their old friends in the Secretariat.

Pure Accident?

It is a pure accident that, while looking up their old friends, they also ask them to have certain licenses issued, for which they hand over applications to the officials concerned. "I was coming to Delhi and you know my friend Mr. So and So. He would not leave me till I promised to bring his application with me to Delhi. They are a bad lot, but I could not help it. Will you, if you do not mind, have the license issued as early as possible. You see, I am due back by Sunday next." This is how the conversation proceeds.

Some others write letters. "My dear, you know my friend who takes this letter. I shall be obliged if you could help him." There is a slight difference between chamber practice and corridor practice. In the case of chamber practice, the advocate concerned becomes a consultant. He does not appear in the courts himself. He only gives advice. In the case of corridor practice, the gentleman engaging in it is not prevented to share in the business deal himself. He does not give advice, but becomes an active agent himself.

He is not prevented to take a license himself and then to surrender it to someone else of course for a consideration. It is a regular business and those who enter it are useful members of the Society. Their opponents call them parasites.

The Contrast

Indian Delegation has recently acquired the status of diplomats. The members of the Delegation should remain exclusive. Logic therefore demands that they must stay at Claridges. It is a study in contrasts. India is regarded one of the poorest countries in the World. India's Number one goes about in loins cloth and India's watching Brief Delegates make London's most expensive hotel as their headquarters. As I said last month, it is a junket par excellence, and junketers must have the best of everything, irrespective of grinding poverty of Indian masses.

The Leader of the Delegation, a Joint Secretary of the Commerce Department, according to reports, is throwing a big party to meet the members of the International Conference. The Secretary of State for India is likely to be included amongst the guests. Do Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquatailkhan know about this lavish waste of poor taxpayer's money? If India is a poor country, India's representatives abroad should not be allowed to ape the American Millionaires at Indian tax-payer's expense. Gallivanting at India's expense could be excused but this senseless waste of India's money to maintain American or British standards of living should not be permitted.

From Our Special Correspondent

New Jobs For Old Executive Councillors

BRIEF WATCHERS

Private advices received here from London go to show that India's "watching brief" Delegation to the International Conference on the World Trade and Employment is staying at Claridges. Claridges is not a boarding house nor is it a hostel. It is one of the costliest swankiest top notch hotels in London. There are at least seven such hotels in London. Claridges for kings and diplomats. Ritz where the Aga Khan stays, Savoy, the London Residence of the Late Maharaja of Patiala, Grosvenor, where Sapru-Jayakar stayed during the Round Table days; Hyde Park Hotel, where the Late Sir Akbar Hydari generally stayed, Dorchester, the most up to date lavishly furnished of hotels in Park Lane facing Hyde Park; and the Carlton. Where money is no object the visitor to London thinks of these Hotels. When kings and royalty were more popular in Europe, Claridges had many royal clients, and it still remains one of the most exclusive hotels in the World.

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LATEST BOOKS

1.	Problem of Democracy in India-Varma	7-8-0	
2.	Lights of Bhagawat Gita-Khanna	2-4-0	
3	Story of the Wavel Plan	1-8-0	
4.	History of the Speaker in the House of Commons-Mathur	1-0-0	
5	Hour of Decision	1-0-0	
6.	India's War Economy—Misra	1-8-0	
7.	Stabilization of Agricultural prices in India—Malhotra	2-8-0	
8.	Tales of Love & Adventure	3-0-0	
9.	Origin of Raga (on music)	4-0-0	

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Noakhali, Not The Way To Get Pakistan

Gadhiji Addresses Prayer Meeting Crowded With Muslims

SCRUTINISES STATEMENTS ON EAST BENGAL PLIGHT

CHAUMUHANI, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): Gandhiji spent the whole of last night meeting people and scrutinising the large number of statements placed before him by sufferers in the affected villages and different relief organisations. "Many of these show the magnitude of the savagery and barbarity committed on peaceful villagers by organised hooligans" said a prominent member of the camp

A statement about the nature of the crimes committed in Noakhali and Tipperah during the disturbances, as collected and recorded from statements of refugees at the relief centre at Comilla, has also been submitted to Gandhiji by the Secretary of the Tipperah District Central Relief Committee It states that the highest number of refugees recorded on a single day was 5,500. The most seriously affected area was Ramganj, in Noakhali. People did not appear to have been able yet to break through the cordon there. Some escaped under cover of darkness or disguise, putting on the dress of the opposite community. Extortion and looting were common while conversion and arson were also a general feature.

9 MURDERS IN ONE HOUSE

Regarding murders the statement says that it is difficult to ascertain the number from the material available upto now 250 cases have so far been recorded and a similar number remain to be recorded. On 27th October a Sub-Deputy Magistrate was deputed for recording purposes and till the first November he recorded 52 cases at Comilla including six from Begamganj and 11 from Ramganj. Of these 17, 9 were committed in one single house and some of the accused were highly educated and respectively connected.

Of the 52 cases recorded by the Magistrate at Comilla 30 cases are of rape. Among the murdered in one place was a member of the Calcutta police who had come home on leave.

Two cases of abductions reported to the Tipperah District Relief Committee, including one matric student.

Concluding the statement says: Other cases of murders and rape still remain to be recorded. It may be mentioned that a number of deaths recorded at this centre does not exhaust the list of crimes committed in affected areas in Noakhali and Tipperah.

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Minister for Commerce Labour and Industry, who is accompanying Mahatma Gandhi on his East Bengal tour, discussed with Gandhiji today the present situation and Gandhiji's tour programme He was accompanied by Mr. Nasrullah, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister and District League Leaders.

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed flies to Calcutta tomorrow while Mr. Nasrullah and others stay here.

Mr Mofizuddin Ahmed, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, Mr. Abdul Momin and Mr. Fazlur Rahman, M.L.A., also saw Gandhiji and discussed how peace could be restored.

A number of refugees is arriving Chaumuhani from Lakshmipur area for the last few days.

A big crowd attended Gandhiji's prayers at Chaumuhani last evening. Eighty per cent of the crowd consisted of Muslims. At the end of the prayer Gandhiji addressed them for about 20 minutes. It was time for namaz and he cut short his address for the sake of those who wanted to go for Namaz

Mr. Satish Das Gupta rendered Gandhiji's speech into Bengali after Namaz was over Namaz was held in a corner of the same maidan.

Gandhiji told them how he had toured all over East Bengal in the company of the Ali Brothers during Khijafat days In those days Muslims felt that all that he said was right In South Africa he had lived in the midst of Muslim friends for 20 years They treated him as a member of their family. He had become a barrister in England, but what was the worth of a dinner barrister, it was South Africa and the struggle that he had there that had made him discover satyagraha and civil disobedience. He owed his achievements in South Africa to Muslim friends there

LEAGUERS' ADMISSION

He had visited big cities only when he toured East Bengal last. This time he had come to them broken-hearted. What sin had Mother India committed that her children, Hindus and Muslims, were quarrelling with each other? He had learnt that no Hindu woman was safe today in some parts of East Bengal. Ever since he had come to Bengal he was hearing awful tales of atrocities. Saheed Saheb (Mr Suhrawardy), their Prime Minister, and Shamsuddin Saheb had admitted that there was some truth in the reports that one heard. He had not come to excite the Hindus to fight the Muslims. He had no enemies. He had fought the British all his life yet they were his friends. He had never wished them ill. Muslims were in such an overwhelming majority in East Bengal that they should assume the role of guardians of the small Hindu minority. They should tell Hindu women that while they were there no one dare cast an evil eye on them. He had heard of forcible conversions, forcible feeding with beef abductions and forcible marriages. He did not wish to talk about murders, arson and loot They had broken idols. Muslims did not worship idols, nor did he, but why should they interfere with those who wished to worship them? These incidents were a blot on the name of Islam.

ISLAM MEANS PEACE

He had studied the Quran. Islam meant peace. The Muslim greeting "Islam Alaikum" was the same to all, whether Hindus or Muslims or any other. Nowhere did Islam allow such things as had happened in Noakhali and Tipperah. Saheed Saheb and all Ministers and League leaders who met him in Calcutta had condemned such acts unequivocally.

Lastly he wanted to tell them that to have peace with the help of the police and military was a disgraceful thing for them all. He was told in Chandpur that there were 160,000 Muslims and 50,000 Hindus in that sub-division. He was asked how could the Hindus feel safe without the miltary. He had told them that they could never be safe till they shed all fear and looked to none but God for help. "Who can touch my daughter, if she is brave and has shed the fear of death"?

"To the Muslims he could only say this, that even if they wanted Pakistan, this was not the way to get it".

Viceroy Visits Hospitals At Patna

PATNA, Nov. 8. (A.P.I.): After an aerial tour of the affected areas, the Viceroy to-day visited the Patna Medical College Hospital and two refugee centres. The Viceroy was accompanied by the Governor Sir Hugh Dow, Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar and Major General Russell.

Flying in an expeditor plane, the Viceroy traversed Patna and Monghyr Districts and a part of the Bhagalpur District, covering a distance of nearly 500 miles.

Immediately on returning from the flight, the Viceroy proceeded on a tour of inspection of the Patna Medical College Hospital, where nearly 400 riot casualties are being cared for. This hospital has been admitting casualties brought in by train or ambulance from a wide area.

The Viceroy's visit to the Medical

Relief For Bengal Riot Victims

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Bengal Club, Bombay, a well attended meeting of the Bengali residents of this city was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Maitra to consider the present situation in Bengal A resolution expressing sympathy with the sufferers and condemning the present Ministry, who failed in their primary duty in protecting the innocent masses of the Province, was adopted.

The following committee to raise fund for the Bengal Relief Committee was formed.

President: S. C. Banerjee, Esq. Secretary: N. N. Guha, Esq. Treasurer: N. Bhattachari, Esq.

The riots in Noakhali, Tipperah and other places have rendered thousands homeless. Looting and plundering have caused untold misery and hardship. Immediate relief needs be sent to a vast region in East Bengal to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry and house the homeless.

The committee therefore appeals to the public to contribute generously for the cause. Remittances may be sent to the following Banks:—

(1) The Comilla Banking Corp. Ltd. (2) The Calcutta National Bank Ltd. (3) The Comilla Union Bank Ltd. (4) The Nath Bank Ltd. (5) The Bengal Central Bank Ltd. (6) Bengal Club.

Bombay Women's Distress Relief Committee

In view of the tragic events in East Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places, the women of Bombay through various women's organisations have formed a committee. An appeal has been issued under the names of Lady Jagmohandas, Mrs. Hansa, Mehta, Lady Jehangir, Lady Rama Rau, Mrs. Premchand, Mrs. Fyzee, Lady Masani and Lady Chandavarkar and others. They earnestly appeal to the Bombay public for generous contributions to help the afflicted. Any sum of money or clothes will be most gratefully received. These could be sent to Lady Masani (Chairman of the Committee,) 68, Nepeansea Road (Phone 43589) or to Mrs. Babibehen Mulji, Hon. Treasurer Walkeshwar Road (Phone 42796).

No Ambedkorites' Satyagraha In Nagpur

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, said today that he was instructing the Nagpur branch of the Federation to postpone the Satyagraha which was to recommence in front of the C. P. Assembly on November 11.

This, he added, was because the Federation wanted to conserve its energies to start similar movements in the U. P. and other Provinces.

Anti-Negro Society Flouts State Government

ATLANTA (Georgia), Nov. 9 (U.P.A.): President Emory Burke of the new anti-Negro anti-Jewish secret society, "Columbians, Incorporated", today flouted a state suit to revoke their charter by ripping the charter into shreds before 200 roaring followers and then placing the pieces into an envelope to be mailed to Assistant Attorney General Daniel Duke who is assigned to press the revocation suit.

51,000 TONS OF U.S. WHEAT FOR INDIA

Food Experts Welcome Reversal Of Earlier Decision

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (Reuter): The United States Government is allocating 51,000 tons of wheat for shipment to India now and the end of the year, it was learned authoritatively to-day.

The new allocation represents the reversal of the American decision to ship no wheat to India during the last quarter of 1946 taken when the United States commitments were reconsidered because of the recent shipping strike.

International food experts declare that 51,000 tons falls short of meeting India's needs but welcome the news.

The new allocation raises to 334,000 tons total of American grain shipments to India between the end of the shipping strike and the end of the year.

Official confirmation of the new allocation of wheat was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cocoa Beans Allocation

WASHINGTON, (U.P.A.): The International Emergency Food Council to-day announced the allocation recommendation of Cocoa Beans for the four months ending January 1947. India will get 370 tons.

Punjab Rice For South India

MADRAS, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have made an additional allotment of 14,000 tons of rice from the Punjab to the Madras region.

Out of this allotment, Madras will receive 4,000 tons and Travancore and Mysore States, 7,000 and 3,000 tons respectively.

Meanwhile, 5,903 of Java paddy have been brought into the Cochin Port by the "Empire Stuart."

The "John Murray", "Forbes" and "Derry Connought" have brought in wheat consignments of 8,462 tons and 9,187 tons respectively, parts of which will be stored in the Central Storage Depot at Coimbatore.

LAHORE, (A.P.I.): The order banning the export of potatoes from the Punjab will be withdrawn from December 1, announces a Gazette notification.

INTER-ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Afghan Academy Accepts Invitation

NEW DELHI November 9 (A.P.I.): The Afghan Academy, Kabul, have wired acceptance of the invitation to attend the Inter-Asian Relations Conference to be held in Delhi early next year.

Intimation has been received that institutions in Malaya addressed by the Committee have received the invitations and are consulting one another for the purpose of sending an agreed delegation.

Mrs. Vijaya Laskhmi Pandit, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the U. N. O., has been requested to contact Asian delegates present in New York informally and enlist their co-operation

RESERVATION FOR MUSLIMS IN CONGRESS COMMITTEES

ALLAHABAD, November 9 (A.P.I.): Maulana Hifzur Rahman a Member of the A. I. C. C. has tabled a resolution to be moved at the Meerut Session of the A. I. C. C seeking reservation of seats for Muslims and other minority communities in all Congress committees.

By another resolution he has sought adequate compensation for loss of property suffered by Congressmen during the non-co-operation movement in 1942

MADRAS LABOUR DEPT. OFFICIAL FOR BOMBAY.

MADRAS, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): With a view to reorganising the Labour Department on a scientific basis, the Government of Madras have deputed Mr. C. K. Vijayaraghavan, Labour Commissioner and Mr. K. G. Menon, Deputy Secretary, Development Department, to Bombay to study the working of the Labour Department in that province. The two officials are expected to leave for Bombay tomorrow.

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NIVEA Creme is both a beauty cream *and* a protector. Gently rubbed on the skin, it actually penetrates the surface, nourishes underlying tissues and helps remove blemishes. With its unique ingredient "Eucerite"—closely resembling natural skin oils—NIVEA softens and smoothes the skin, protects its natural beauty against sunburn and dusty days. Use NIVEA always as a perfect base for powder and a fragrant 'refresher' to keep your skin supple and *beautiful*.

*NIVEA Creme contains "Eucerite"—an ingredient possessing the closest resemblance to the skin's natural oils. It gently penetrates the skin surface, nourishes tissues, prevents dry, 'tired' skin.

Skin needs NIVEA

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES

Part Of Congressnagar Encampment Burnt Down

MEERUT SESSION ARRANGEMENTS THROWN OUT OF GEAR: DATES MAY BE CHANGED

Goondas Murder 45 Persons And Injure 25 In Shajahanpur: Carts Of Pilgrims Attacked And 12 Bullocks Killed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9. (A.P.I.): Eyewitness accounts reaching Delhi today spoke of serious disturbances in and near Meerut during the return of pilgrims from Garmuktesar. It is gathered that the arrangements for the Congress session in Meerut have been thrown out of gear as a result of the disturbances which among other things have caused labour shortage. A great deal of work still remains to be done if the annual session of the Congress is to be held on the scheduled date (November 23).

Persons who visited Meerut, to-day, state that a part of the Congressnagar encampment was burnt. The exact cause has not been ascertained.

In these circumstances, it is regarded as extremely difficult to adhere to the original dates of the Congress session. A definite decision, is likely to be taken shortly.

One of the reports reaching Delhi, to-day, stated that some 45 persons, including women and children, were killed and about 25 seriously injured in Shajahanpur, 18 miles from Meerut, on the Meerut-Garmuktesar Road.

An eye-witness stated that pilgrims returning from Garmuktesar in some 15 bullock carts were attacked at this village. Two of the carts with a large number of occupants were burnt. Some 25 bodies with stab-wounds and the charred remains of two children were found near the scene.

What happened to the occupants of the other carts is not definitely ascertainable, but most of them may have escaped. A dozen bullocks were found killed.

MRIDULABEN AS SISTER OF MERCY

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier and Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Home Minister of the U. P. visited the scene of the occurrence to-day.

A party of troops have arrived and taken charge of the wounded, who include a number of women suffering from severe burns, stab-wounds, or the effects of criminal assault.

Srimati Mridulaben Sarabhai, General Secretary of the Congress, who was in Meerut, it is stated, heard of the trouble brewing in Shahjahanpur, and rushed in her car to the village in an effort to stop the pilgrims from entering the village. But she was too late to warn the people travelling in the 15 bullock carts, the carts, it is stated, were attacked on the road running right through the village.

INCIDENT NEAR GHAZIABAD

A second incident is reported near Ghaziabad about 10 miles from Delhi, where a train bringing pilgrims from Garhmuktesar was stopped to-day, and attacked by a mob of about 50 persons. The passengers however, resisted and beat off the attackers, some of whom were injured, some of the passengers were also injured. Medical assistance has been sent from Delhi.

A further report states that nine dead bodies from Dasna, a village near Ghaziabad, have been brought to Delhi. Four injured persons from the same village have been admitted to hospital.

PANT-SARDAR PARLEY

Pandit Pant and Mr. Kidwai, who returned to Delhi to-night, had a conference with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

15 DEAD, NOT 500

Minister Contradicts Govt. Press Note

PATNA, Nov. 9 (API): The number of deaths as a result of mob violence in the area of Nagarnausa in Chandi police station of Patna District was not 400 to 500, as mentioned in a Government press note, issued on November 7, but only 14 or 15, said Mr. Badrinath Varma, Minister of Information, Bihar, in a statement to-day.

The number of those killed in military firing was also not 100, as officially reported earlier, but was about 50, said the Minister.

'PEAK OF TENSION PASSED'

PATNA, Nov. 9 (APA): Mr. V. S. Varma, Bihar Government's Director of Publicity, said here yesterday that "it can justly be assumed that the peak of tension in the Bihar communal disturbance is past."

In an interview with the 'Associated Press of America,' Varma said that reports received from the various affected areas in the province indicated a distinct improvement in the situation.

Mr. Varma added it was not yet possible to estimate the number of dead and wounded, but the Government expected to arrive at the figures in a couple of days.

RAJEN BABU DEVELOPS HIGH FEVER

PATNA, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member of the Interim Government, who had been moving about for the last few days in the affected areas of Bihar for restoring peace has suddenly developed high fever today. His temperature this evening was 103.

LEAGUERS' DEPUTATION FOR PATNA

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): On behalf of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, a deputation consisting of Khan Iftikhar Hussain of Mamdot, Mian Mumtaz Daultana, Mr. Feroze Khan Noon and Mian Amir-ud-Din is proceeding to Patna by air, on Sunday (Nov. 10) they will study the situation in Bihar and will organise relief from the Punjab.

WOMEN INJURED

DACCA, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): The body of a woman with marks of injury was found floating in a canal in the eastern part of the city today.

"Indian Army Completely Non-Communal"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9 (A.P.A.): Gen. F. R. Bucher, General Officer Commanding -in-Chief, Eastern Command said today that the Indian soldiers operating in the affected areas of Bihar Province have been doing a "magnificent job" and that the military "has been completely non-communal" in handling the task it was called upon to do.

In an interview he declared: "India can be proud of the magnificent job the Indian troops are doing. The Indian army is completely non-communal and includes men of all religions." He said "the army is acting in aid of civil power", which still remains in control, and according to a plan which has been agreed upon by the both civil and military authorities.

The General, who returned to Calcutta by air yesterday after a three day tour of the affected areas, said eight battalions are being used in the Bihar disturbance. They comprise about 3,600 men, only one battalion is British, the 1st North Staffords stationed in Patna.

Other troops being used include the 4/3 Gurkha Rifles, 4/10 Gurkha Rifles, 25th Dragoons, 1st Madras, 3rd. Bihar, 1st, Dogra and 215 Garrison Company.

Gen. Bucher said that in his flights over the affected area, which were made in the company of Pandit Nehru, he saw two villages burning. He declined to comment on his estimates of the number of Dead.

ALL QUIET IN BIHAR EXCEPT KHIDARSARAI

Gen. Bucher said that the communal situation up to noon today in Bihar Province was "quiet, except for in disturbance at Khidarsarai, a small village north of Gaya.

6 INJURED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9, (A.P.I.): Six persons were injured in incidents in various parts of the city to-day, according to an I.N.A.C. bulletin issued at 9 p.m. Five of them were injured as a result of cracker explosions, while the sixth was a case of stabbing.

The I.N.A.C. rescued about 30 persons from disturbed localities today.

"SITUATION DETERIORATES"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9, (U.P.I.): The Calcutta situation which was showing signs of gradual improvement deteriorated again to-day when several incidents are reported.

In North Calcutta two persons were stabbed and sent to hospital. In the north-eastern suburb one empty house was set on fire and completely gutted. Nearly fifteen cases of arson were reported in the same area last night. At about midnight yesterday two crackers were hurled at a house in North Calcutta which burst with a loud report but nobody was hurt. In connection with the disturbances in North Calcutta the police searched several places and arrested thirty-three persons.

One person was stabbed and

(Continued on Page 16.)

U. S. Move To Reduce World Trade Barriers

CONFERENCE AT GENEVA FOR TRADE AGREEMENT TALKS WITH 18 COUNTRIES, INCLUDING INDIA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. (Reuter): The United States Government's intentions to conduct concerted trade agreement negotiations with 18 other countries to make fully effective proposals to reduce world trade barriers, was announced today by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson.

The negotiations are expected to begin in April and countries concerned include India, China, South Africa, Russia and United Kingdom.

Stating that to-day's announcement "marks a further important step in the programme of international economic collaboration begun with the Atlantic Charter", Mr. Acheson declared "this is the largest reciprocal trade agreement negotiation yet undertaken. Nations are emerging from the dislocations of war. They are now making crucial decisions as to the nature and direction of their economic activities. There exists a major opportunity to reduce world trade barriers and establish desirable patterns of future world trade. To seize this opportunity, the trade agreements programme limited during the war is now being resumed on a broad scale".

REPUBLICAN SUPPORT DOUBTFUL

The State Department expressed doubt about Republican support of the economic aspects of its foreign policy when it formally notified the 18 countries concerned.

"We probably have not got the same endorsement for our economic foreign policy as we have for our political one", Mr. William Clayton, the Under-Secretary in charge of Economic Affairs, told a press conference. He stated that many influential Republicans favoured the overall international trade programme which President Truman in a simultaneous statement declared "will largely determine whether the world will move towards a system of international trade free from arbitrary bariers, excessive tariffs and discrimination or will pay heavy costs of economic nationalism."

President Truman expressed confidence that the peoples of United States would give the negotiations their full support.

EXIT EMPIRE PREFERENCE

Mr. Clayton declared "We fully hope that many Empire preferences will disappear as a result of this meeting."

The conference, which is expected to be held in Geneva, would not result in a blanket agreement with all the 18 countries but would consist in the United States negotiating separate agreements with each country.

SUHRAWARDY-BOSE PARLEY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9 (API.) Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Bengal Premier, met Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose today at the latter's residence and had a long discussion with him. Matters relating to the proposed Central Peace Committee for Bengal were discussed it will be recalled that Mahatma Gandhi and prominent Bengal Muslim League leaders, including Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, had a two-hour conference on the subject on Sunday last.

EX-PREMIER OF BIHAR JOINS MUSLIM LEAGUE

PATNA, Nov 9 (API). Mr. Mohammad Yunus, a former Prime Minister of Bihar, signed the Muslim League pledge to-day. Mr Yunus was the leader of the Independent Party in the first Legislative Assembly of Bihar.

The decision of Mr. Yunus was taken as the result of a deputation of the representatives of the Patna District Muslim students' Federation which waited upon him and requested him to join the Muslim League.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

Previous Closing	29.45
Today's Opening	29.38
Difference	—07
Today's Closing	29.95
Difference	+50

The New York Cotton Market will remain close on Monday, 11th Nov.

5 Stabbed In City On Saturday

But No Looting Or Arson: 16 Arrests

BOMBAY, Nov. 9 (API): "No looting or arson was reported to have occurred in the city to-day (Saturday)", says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity at midnight.

The note adds: "Two cases of looting that occurred in Maharbouri and Pydhownie, respectively, last night, came to light to-day.

"Five persons were stabbed during the day, one of whom died later. Four others were injured in stone, bottle or acid throwing incidents.

"Sixteen persons were arrested on Saturday, including six for possession of knives, five for breach of curfew and two for possessing stolen property. The localities which reported the arrests were Dadar, Ghatkopar, Nagpada and Sewri.

The areas where the knife-attacks occurred were Byculla, Dadar, Princess Street and Pydhownie.

A press note issued by the Director of Publicity this morning says: "Three incidents were reported at police headquarters after midnight yesterday. These incidents happened before midnight, but were reported later."

The note adds: "In one incident, 19 arrests were made when a small crowd in Pydhownie area stone-throwing and defying the Curfew order, tried to move towards some cloth shops. One round was fired in Kamatipura and two rounds fired in a part of Nagpada area to stop stone-throwing."

City To Go Dry For A Week

BOMBAY, Nov. 9. (A.P.I.): "In view of the disturbed situation, the sale of intoxicating liquors has been forbidden for a period of one week from today throughout Bombay City, including the non-curfew area also", says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay.

Indian Mission Become Embassy

Ambassador Bajpai Meets Acheson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (U.P.A.): Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai visited Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson yesterday marking the moment when the Indian Diplomatic Mission ceased to function as an Agency General and became an embassy.

Later Bajpai told the press it was a cordial, pleasant chat during wnich he expressed great pleasure in the final establishment of "direct and independent relations" between the two countries.

He said he had no information regarding the appointment of the Indian Ambassador here but until one is appointed Bajpai will remain in technical charge of the embassy.

Subramanya Temple To Be Thrown Open To Harijans

MADRAS, Nov. 9 (API): The Subramanya Temple in Tiruchengode, the well-known centre of pilgrimage in Tinnevelly District, will be thrown open to Harijans on November 14. Mr. T. S. Avinasilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education, will inaugurate the ceremony for Harijan entry into the temple.

The Government have accorded sanction to the temple committee to give effect to their decision to declare the temple open to all communities under the Temple Entry Act.

So far about 20 prominent temples in this province have been thrown open to the Harijans, since the temple entry legislation was enacted in 1937.

GRAY HAIR AGES YOU
No matter how young you actually feel, gray hair will always proclaim your age, may even make you look much older. The only reliable remedy against this calamity is HENNOL. With its invaluable ingredients, Hennol cures gray hair quickly and permanently.
HENNOL Rs. 5/12 per bottle.
Available everywhere. Postage Extra.
HENNOL
ENDS GRAY HAIR PERMANENTLY
For advanced grayness use Concentrated Hennol Pomade. Rs. 6/14 per jar. Pearline-Paris Ltd., P.O. Box 493, Bombay

THREE BRITISH COPS KILLED IN JERUSALEM EXPLOSION

Jewish Sabbath Outrage During Search Of Illegal Firearms

JERUSALEM, Nov. 9 (Reuter): The densely populated Jewish Bukharian slum quarter of Jerusalem was rocked today—Jewish Sabbath—by an explosion which blasted an unoccupied house, killing at least three British policemen and injuring two others.

Seven Jews, including a one-year-old child, living next door to the wrecked building were also injured when the ceiling of their house collapsed.

Police are searching the wreckage for clues as to the cause of the explosion. One theory, as yet confirmed, is that tripwire attached to the explosives was stretched across the doorway. When the policemen entered the building on a search for explosives, they set off the fuse detonating the explosives.

The wrecked house is near the terrorist hideout where British officer, Major H. P. Chadwick, was held prisoner before making his spectacular escape in June this year.

The policemen were deliberately lured to their deaths by terrorists, the Criminal Investigation Department of the Palestine Police told 'Reuter.' At 4 p.m. today, the police H.Q. received an anonymous telephone call saying: "You will find explosives in a house in Joseph Stret, Bukharian Quarter". Flying squad police with radio cars rushed out to investigate. After cordoning off the area in which the House was believed to be situated, the Police began a systematic cellar-to-attic search of all buildings.

The first man to enter the death trap is believed to have cut a tripwire attached to a can of explosives buried in the wall. The building blew up with a shattering roar. The body of one policeman was found three streets away.

Madras Assembly To Be Postponed?

MADRAS, Nov. 9 (API): In view of the fact that the inaugural session of the Constituent Assembly is scheduled to be held at Delhi on December 9, it is considered most likely that the next session of the Madras Legislative Assembly which is to commence on December 7, will be postponed to a later date. The Government of Madras is in communication with the Central Government on the subject.

Civil Remedy For Excess Rent Recovery

Against recovery of excess rent, only a civil remedy is provided by law, says the Director of Publicity, Bombay.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that arrests are made for excess recovery of rent under sections 10(4) and 8(4) of the Bombay Rent Restriction Act, 1939, and the Bombay Rent, Hotel Rates, and Lodging House Rates (Control) Act, 1944, respectively. The Correct legal position under these sections is that Section 10(4) of the Bombay Rent Restriction Act, 1939, and Section 8(4) of the Bombay Rent Hotel Rates and Lodging House Rates (Control), Act No. VII of 1944, make punishable the charging of fine, premium or other like sums in addition to rent. These sections, however, do not provide punishment for recovery of excess rent. For such excess recovery only a civil remedy is provided under section 14 and 12 respectively of these Acts.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 9 (API). The following is the daily weather chart.

Abu 62 Nil 0 0.1+0.1 Ahmedabad 83 67 0 0.6+0.6 Ahmednagar 87 65 0.2 0.7 +0.1 Ajmer 80 54 0 0 0 Akola 84 71 0 1.4+1.1 Aurangabad 85 68 1.0 1.2+ 0.7 Bangalore 68 64 0.3 3.3+1.7 Baroda 85 69 0 0.5+0.2 Belgaum 80 66 0.3 2.4+1.4 Benares 79 66 0 0.2+0.1 Bhuj 86 63 BOMBAY 88 74 1.1 2.0+1.6 Calcutta 88 71 0 0—0.4 Delhi 83 52 Gulbarga 82 60 0.3 0.6 0.9 Hyderabad (Dn) 77 71 0.5 0.7 —0.1 Karachi 88 68 0 0—0.1 Lahore 81 47 0 0 0 Lucknow 81 64 0 0.1 0 Madras 80 72 1.0 14.4 +9.3 Mysore 75 65 0 1.8+0.7 Nagpur 86 71 0 1.9+1.4 Peshawar 80 45 0 0.2 +0.2 Poona 83 69 0.1 1.1 +0.5 Raichur 77 70 1.4 2.4 +1.8 Rajkot 85 66 0 1.0 +0.9 Sholapur 83 69 0.2 0.3 —0.5 Surat 87 70 0 7.1 +7.0

Weather summary for Saturday: The Bay storm crossed coast last night just South of Masulipatam, weakened rapidly and now lies as a shallow low pressure area over the Madras Deccan. Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar, the Konkan, the Madras Deccan, South Hyderabad and the North Madras coast. Thunderrain has occurred locally in the Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Mysore and at a few stations in Orisa and South East Madras.

Forecast until Sunday evening: Widespread rain will occur in the Peninsula South of latitude 20 degrees North. Outside South East Madras where rainfall will be local. A few showers are also likely in the Central Provinces and the rest Bombay Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will commence in the West Deccan, the South Konkan and adjoining North Malabar within the next 36 hours.

MADRAS Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): A theft of jewellery worth about Rs. 30,000 was reported from a jewellers shop in China Bazar last night.

It is stated that on opening the premises of the shop this morning, the proprietor of the shop found that several rows of gold chains, bangles and other jewels were missing from the show cases.

FRANCE GOES TO POLLS TO-DAY

PARIS Nov. 9. (A.P.A.): France goes to the polls to-morrow to elect the Fourth Republic's first legislature amid indications that Gen. De Gaulle's failure to take a clear-cut stand for or against any party will leave the political status quo unaltered.

The election battle is primarily a conflict between the Communist Party and the church-supported M. R. P. Party of President George Bidault which says it will back Gen. De Gaulle for Presidentship of the Republic if he wants the job.

Both parties have said they will try to exclude the other from the new Cabinet to be formed next January.

The M.R.P. won 28 per cent of the votes in last June's balloting, the Communists 26 and the Socialists 21 per cent, and barring unforeseen developments, those three parties will once again gather 75 per cent of the votes between them. This would give them an almost equal number of seats in the 618-member National Assembly whose deputies will be elected for a five-year term.

Considerable confusion exists in France—and even in the ranks of the M.R.P.—as to the status of Gen De Gaulle's relations with the M.R.P. which reached its lowest when the M.R.P. joined the left in voting for the new constitution.

Two other political currents are represented in the election, the right wing party, backed by 12 per cent of the voters in June and the leftist rally, whose base is the Radical Socialist Party, which go 11.5 per cent of the votes. Both of these may make minor advances.

200 Divisions Of Red Army On War Footing In Europe?

LONDON, Nov. 8. (Reuter): Mr. Harold MacMillan, Conservative Member of Parliament and former Minister at the Allied headquarters Mediterranean, speaking at Harrow to-night recalled Mr. Winston Churchill's recent question to the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in the House of Commons on the number of Soviet divisions in Eastern Europe and declared: "The Government knew the answer. They did not give it. Generalissimo Stalin has twice made statements intended to be reassuring to the western world. I was not altogether reassured. On the countrary, I was reminded unpleasantly of a similar technique ten years ago. We are not so much interested in what Generalissimo Stalin says as in what he does"

Mr. Churchill asked Mr. Attlee: "Is it or is it not true that there are to-day more than 200 divisions on a war footing in the occupied territories of Europe from the Baltic to Vienna and from Vienna to the Black Sea?

CONFIDENT START BY M. C. C.

Hutton And Washbrook In Another Century Stand

MELBOURNE, Nov. 9 (Reuter):—Hutton and Washbrook gave the M. C. C. a sound start in the second day's play against an Australian XI here to-day collecting 95 without being separated at the tea interval.

Hammond once again proved lucky against Bradman and winning the toss had no hesitation in taking the first knock. There had been no rain since yesterday but play had been in progress only for half an hour and 13 runs were on board when rain drove the players to shelter.

There was another interruption later when thunder and hail added to the discomfort of the 35,000 spectators. No further play was possible before lunch when the M.C.C. had scored 22 runs.

There was no further interruption up to tea interval when the total had been raised by 73 runs. Of the 95 runs scored Hutton claimed 59 and Washbrook 32 but the Yorkshireman had received the greater number of deliveries.

Hutton's fifty occupied him 100 minutes during the course of which he was barracked, but was not disturbed. At times Bradman fielding at cover point displayed his pre-war form with his speedy returns but either batsman offered a chance.

The Australians fared better after tea when they introduced the legspinner McCool into the attack. He was always difficult to play and his fifth over took Hutton's wicket with the total at 122 and he might also have had Washbrook's who offered an easy change to Morris in the slips, but the latter failed to hold. In his eight over McCool took the wickets of Edrich (who tried to turn a googly to leg) and Washbrook (who was bowled round his pads).

This was the second time Hutton and Washbrook had put up a century stand, the former hitting three and the latter four fours. After the fall of these three wickets, Australian troubles started all over again with Compton at one end and Hammond at the other. Both the batsmen soon seemed to be at ease, staying until close when the M.C.C. had put on 171 runs for three wickets as a result of 225 minutes' play.

SCORE BOARD

M.C.C. (FIRST INNINGS)

Hutton c Freer b McCool	71
Washbrook b McCool	57
Edrich l.b.w. McCool	4
Compton not out	23
Hammond not out	12
Extras	4
Total (for 3 wkts. at close)	171

Fall of wickets: 1/122; 2/136; 3/139.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Ellis	13	2	35	0
Puckett	16	1	40	0
Freer	15	4	30	0
Pettiford	4	0	24	0
McCool	15	1	38	3

Leg-byes three, wide one from Pettiford.

No Play Before Lunch

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With the heavy drenching the wicket got last evening, the match between Shete's XI and Jusdenwala's XI at the Brabourne Stadium could not be commenced punctually at 10-30 in the morning. There was, therefore, no play before lunch.

NAGPUR, Nov 5: As prohibition of liquor has been brought into force from 1st October the Provincial Government had a good revenue from the sales of opium and ganja shops, when these were auctioned last week. The auction resulted in increase of bid from 200 to 300 per cent.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M & S.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
WHO.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures Hydrocele at one sitting in 15 minutes, has temporarily changed his consulting Room from Sardargrah Hotel, to INVANHOE BUILDINGS, Backbay Reclamation, 4th Floor, Fort Phone No 27390.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 1, 2003
Muslim: Zilhej 15, 1365
Parsi: Khordad 8, 1316
Sunrise: 6-43 a.m., Sunset 6-2 p.m.
Hightide: 0-19, 12-11
Lowtide: 06-16, 18-19

To-day's Engagements

SIKH NOJAVAN DAL: Guru Nanak Birthday anniversary today. Shabad Kirtan and Katha from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Guru Ka Langar at 12 noon.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Divine Incarnations" at 4-45 p.m. today.

HARIJAN SERVICE GUARD: Instruction class by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala "Unhealthy Atmosphere" today.

FORWARD BLOC EXECUTIVE TO MEET: The Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc will meet in Meerut on November 20. Reorganisation of the Forward Bloc in Bengal will be among the subjects that will come up for discussion at the meeting.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY: Exhibition of portraits and water-colour sketches by Betty Pardey, open daily from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. from Nov. 9 to Nov. 15 at 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

AIR BOMBAY: With effect from November 16, from 7-45 to 11-0 p.m., programmes on Bombay 2 will be broadcast on 89.15 metres (3365 Kc/s) instead of 61.48 metres.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD: The Board is holding enquiry into the claims to protect or assist the bicycle industry on Nov. 12, 13 and 14 and sewing machine industry on Nov. 26 and 27 at 11 a.m.

FIRST LL.B. EXAM. RESULTS

Bombay University

The following candidates have passed the First LL. B. Examination held in October 1946.

SECOND CLASS Nos.:— 4, 11, 16, 17, 25, 31, 38, 39, 45, 49, 53, 56 57 59, 60, 61, 66, 67, 68, 73, 75, 76 149 152, 153, 156, 159, 165, 168, 169, 171 172, 175, 178, 179, 180, 182, 189, 190 194, 195, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205 207, 210, 211, 213, 269, 272, 278, 280 281, 284, 285, 290, 293, 294, 296, 300 310, 365, 366, 367, 370, 371, 373, 379 382, 384, 385, 391, 399, 400, 401, 403 405, 406, 411, 412, 414, 416, 418, 419 421, 484, 485, 489, 490, 491, 492, 500 501, 502, 506, 507, 508, 510, 512, 513 517, 524, 525, 526, 527, 532, 538, 540 541, 568.

PASS—Nos.: 81 85 89 91 94 97 100 104 106 114 117 118 121 123 126 131 134 136 140 220 221 222 229 231 234 237 239 242 246 247 250 251 252 255 256 258 264 265 268 311 314 315 321 322 323 325 329 330 331 332 335 337 339 345 349 350 351 355 356 357 362 423 424 433 435 437 439 442 450 452 454 462 466 473 476 479 480 481 544 546 556 557 566.

Numbers 225, 444, who are unsuccessful, are allowed to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination.

Result of candidate No. 305 is Reserved.

REPUBLICAN GAINS AND INDIA

G. O. P. Will Demand Abolition Of Sterling Bloc

BOMBAY, Saturday (A.P.I.): The Republican success in the American elections may be described as Britain's gain and Russia's loss, said Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani, author and publicist now on a tour of India, in an interview here.

As far as India is concerned, Dr. Shridharani thought that pro-British as the Republicans are they are a party of hard-boiled American businessmen. "They will be stronger in demanding the abolition of the Sterling Bloc than were the Democrats. They would like to deal directly with Asia to mutual profit. Otherwise I do not think that the changes in the U. S. Congress will signify any immediate changes in the Indian policy."

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 10.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m .Song of Week (By D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar) 9-0 Mukta Vaidya 9-15 Shaukat Ali (Thumri) 9-35 J. L. Ranade 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Sawal Jawab (H) 11-45 Roshanra Begum. 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mallikarjun Mansur 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 J. L. Ranade 4-45 Mukta Vaidya 5-0 Flute (By D'Amel) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Interlude 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Baav Na Phera 6-30 Shaukat Ali (Thumri Dadra) 6-50 Tarana 7-0 J. L. Ranade 7-30 Mallikarjun Mansur 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Ullu Ki Zaban" (Play in Hindustani by Syed Imtiaz Ali "Taj" 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (Compositions of D'Amel) 10-0 Symphonic Hour (B. B. C. Sym. Orch.).

Bar's Farewell To Justice Blagden

The Advocate-General on behalf of the Bar made a reference to Mr. Justice Blagden on Friday when he sat for the last time as a judge of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Justice Blagden is returning to Burma to resume charge of his office as judge of the Rangoon High Court.

Stating that in the four years during which he was a judge of this High Court Mr. Justice Blagden had acquired a reputation equal to any and that the Bar would miss him, the Advocate-General referred to his depth of legal learning, accurate and felicitous exposition of law, quick grasp, wide culture based upon wide learning, patience and a fund of humour which lent more point to a proposition of law than any number of decided cases

Thanking the Advocate-General, Mr. Justice Blagden stated in reply that he had to relinquish his office on the bench of this High Court for the simple reason that a person could not occupy two different points of space at the same time and His Majesty desired that judges with experience of the country should return to Burma in its present plight. He stated that Bombay had a galaxy of lawyers second to none to assist its citizens. He was of opinion that the abolition of the dual system in Bombay which was "in the air" would be "a capital mistake". He stated that the strongest argument for its abolition was that it would lead to reduction of cost. But if one had regard to the saving of time and to the quality of law and justice administered under the dual system, he did not think its abolition would really make justice cheaper for the public.

B. P. O. A. REFUSES AFFILIATION TO B. P. A. A. A.

In the course of a circular issued to all clubs and institutions affiliated with Bombay Provincial Olympic Association, Messrs. Sorab H. Bhoot and Jal D. Pardiwala, joint honorary secretaries of the Association, convey the following information:

An application from the Bombay Provincial Amateur Athletic Association for affiliation with the B.P.O.A. and for handing over control of athletics in the whole of Bombay Province to the B.P.A.A.A., was considered by the General Committee and the latter passed a resolution declaring that "the formation of the B.P.A.A.A. wanting to control athletics in the Province of Bombay is ultra vires under the present constitution of the B.P.O.A."

The Executive Committee of the B.P.O.A. at their meeting on 27th October 1946 confirmed the above resolution and decided that the application for affiliation of the B.P.A.A.A. could not be granted.

By a further resolution the Committee decided to ask the "Olympic Athletes' Union", to delete the word 'Olympic' from the Union's nomenclature, as the word is exclusively reserved for the I.O.C. and for the Olympic games.

SIKHS CELEBRATE NANAK DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A mile-long procession of Sikhs residing in Bombay, wended its way through various localities of the city this morning. The occasion was the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh religion and the first Guru of the faith.

The procession which consisted of about 5,000 men and women, started from the Gurdwara at Frere Road and passed through Cruikshank Road, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar and other localities and terminated in the afternoon at the starting point.

Similar processions were also taken out in Bandra and Dadar.

ACHYUT PATWARDHAN'S APPEAL ON SHAIKH ABDULLA DAY

BOMBAY, Nov. 9 (U.P.I.): Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, has issued the following statement to the Press regarding the observance of the Shaikh Abdullah day tomorrow the 10th November.

He says: "While communal strife has raised its ugly head all over the land and people's minds are being coloured by a Hindu or Muslim partisan sentiments, it is all the more essential to reassert our unshakable faith in militant democratic nationalism which has united, through 50 years of struggle, Hindus and Muslims on the common battle front of freedom.

"The resort to communalism is not counter-communalism; the counter-offensive against sectarian separatism is a fresh assertion of the national unity of all Indians, both in the popularly controlled provinces and the Indian states.

"While the brave people of Kashmir accepted the challenge of repression launched by the State authorities, it was Shaikh Abdullah who led the people to fight for full responsible government. He paid the price of all those who rise against existing tyrannies and whole of India made demonstrations in favour of Shaikh Abdullah. This was also a declaration of the unbreakable unity of Hindus and Muslims in the battle of freedom. Let us honour this Muslim National leader of the people of Kashmir State who has shown a more heroic way to Hindus and Muslims alike then when they are straying from the path of national honour and real freedom. The lion of Kashmir is today the symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity in the heroic resistance to injustice, mis-rule and tyranny; and one who blazons a part amidst surrounding confusion and despair. He is the pioneer of a new counter-offensive against the forces of reaction.

May the ranks of that resistance grow from day to day. Sunday the 10th is the symbol of this bond which unites India's fighters for freedom.

E. E. ROSED MEETS JOURNALISTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The National Advertisement Service, Limited, were at home to Bombay's Press representatives at a lunch at the Taj Mahal Hotel yesterday, for introducing Mr. E. E. Rosen, Managing Director of Ultra Radios, Ltd., of Great Britain.

Mr. Rosen in his brief talk recalled happy memories of Fleet Street. He had long and intimate association with a number of journalists, as well as with newspaper proprietors.

In the earlier days of the radio, he said, the Press looked askance at the Radio This was only for a short while. Later the press in England realised that the Radio was no enemy of the Press. On the other hand, broadcasting had whetted public appetite for news, in England. This statement was borne out by figures.

He considered all journalists to be members of a world free masonery. Their pen wielded a tremendous amount of influence in the world. He was happy to have met the journalists of Bombay.

He added "In India I see a new hope everywhere—a new awakening. May the country's hopes fructify."

Mr. Rosen started his career in radio as Engineer in the Marconi Company in 1913, served in the Royal Flying Corps in the first World War and founded Ultra Electric in 1920, and was the Chairman of the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain in 1935. In 1940 he was nominated by the Radio Industry of Great Britain to serve on one of the British Government's principal committees, Lord Hankey's Wireless Personnel Committee.

Smtis Radha and Anandi will give a Bharatnatya recital at the S. I. E. S. High School Hall, Matunga, today at 5-30 p. m. Smti. M. S. Subbulakshmi will sing 'padams' for 'Abhinaya' items.

SODA WATER BOTTLES THROWN FROM LORRY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Director of Publicity has issued the following Press Note:

Since this morning one acid throwing incident in which nobody was injured has been reported from Nagpada. All the mills except two, all the workshops except one and all the factories are working as usual.

Three incidents that happened before midnight were reported later last night. In one 19 arrests were made when a small crowd in Pydhoni area shouting and defying the curfew order tried to move towards some cloth shops. One round was fired in Kamathipura and two rounds in another part of Nagpada area to stop stone-throwing.

Soda-water bottles are reported to have been thrown from a lorry with number-plate BMT 9684 while passing along Lamington Road area, but it refused to halt in spite of being signalled twice.

RIOT CASE ACCUSED REMANDED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, trying the riot cases in the Esplanade Police Court, this morning ordered Punaji Rama to be remanded in Police custody till November 23 for having allegedly participated in the looting of restaurant on Balachandra Road on November 8.

It was stated by the Police that Punaji Rama, along with 20 others, entered the restaurant and demanded of the proprietor Rs. 100, alternatively threatening him with dire consequences. When the proprietor refused to yield to their threats, the miscreants are reported to have flung stones and brick-bats into the restaurant and smashed glass show cases. They also looted the stores and decamped with Rs. 500 worth of property—cigarettes, blade-packets, toilet goods etc.

Punaji Rama was arrested by the police on suspicion that he had participated in the incident.

Bhagoji Yeswant was remanded in Police custody for looting a shop on Fergusson Road. He was found carrying a tin trunk containing some looted articles.

For the alleged setting fire to a firewood depot on De Lisle Road on Nov. 8, Subbarao Rowji was ordered by the Magistrate to be placed in Police custody pending investigation.

Stern Warning Against Desecration Of Religious Places

BOMBAY, November 9. (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay have issued the following press note: The Government of Bombay take a very serious view of reports of desecration of religious places in Bombay, and will take the most stringent measures to put an immediate stop to such acts of Vandalism

Arrested For Alleged Possession Of Stolen Dye Kegs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Azrat Ali Syed and Ramesh Mahadeo Deshmukh were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning on the charge that they were found in possession of 2 kegs of aniline dye which the police suspect to be stolen property.

It was stated that Syed and Deshmukh were apprehended when the taxi, in which they were travelling, was stopped and searched near Red Gate, Alexandra Docks. When Syed was being questioned as to the find of the dye kegs in the taxi, Deshmukh, his accomplice, managed to escape. He was later arrested on the confession of Azrat Ali Syed.

The two accused were ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

3 MONTHS' R. I. AND RS. 1,000 FINE FOR POSSESSION OF OPIUM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, this morning sentenced John D'Souza, a baker, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 for illegal possession of 8 lbs. of opium.

John D'Souza was arrested near the Princess Docks and on a search it was found that he had tied round his waist 2 lbs. of contraband opium and 6 lbs. of the stuff round both his legs.

After Week's Whirlwind Tour

JAWAHARLAL RETURNS TO DELHI

ROUND OF VISITS TO CAMPS, HOSPITALS AND RIOT-AFFECTED AREAS IN BIHAR: APPEALS TO GATHERINGS TO RESTORE PEACE

Pacifies Excited Students Who Staae Demonstration At Patna

NEW DELHI, No;. 9. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned from Patna this evening.

PATNA, Nov. 9. (A.P.I.): P ndit Nehru arrived here on November 3 along with Sardar Vallabhbhai, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar by air. He came on a two-day visit, but decided to stay on for a longer period till the situation improved considerably.

During his stay here, for one week, he held discussions about the situation in the province with the Viceroy, tne Governor of Bihar Lt.-Gen. Bucher, G.O.C. Eastern Command Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar. the Provincial Ministers, prominent Muslim Leaguers of Bengal and Bihar and a number of officials and local Congress leaders.

He visited a numbe of refugee camps and hospitals where the injured persons had been admitted, and had a strenuous programme throughout in conducting whirlwind tours in tne riot-affected areas of the districts of Patna, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Gaya. He addressed several meetings appealing to the people for the restoration of peace and sanity.

EXCITED STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION

Everywhere the response to his appeal was remarkable, except at a meeting of students of Patna, held last evening, where a section of the people who had been excited over the results of the firing at different places held demonstrations against him. He, however. managed to assuage their feelings

Pandit Nehru who nad declared his intention earlier to stay in Bihar till the situation showed definite signs of improvement decided to leave for Delhi, only after he was convinced that the purpose for which he came to Bihar had been served to a great extent

INDUSTRIALISTS' MISSION TO GERMANY

The Government of India propose to send 2 Mission to Germany to inspect the Wagner Plant which nas been allotted to India by way of reparations. and advise them on the best mode of utilising it. The plant, which was valued at 1.8 million Reichsmarks in 1938. consists of about 225 machines for manufacturing machine-tools like planing machines. lathes and presses and was known to have been in operation till March last. Five of these machines have recently been awarded to the U. K. by the arbitrator.

The Mission will include the Machine-Tool Controller in the Directorate-General Industries and Supplies, a rechnical officer of the Railway Board and representatives of three leading machine-tool manufacturers in the country They will leave India some time this month and spend about three to four weeks in Germany They will consult leading manufacturers in the U K regarding designs for other models for which the plant may be adapted if necessary

TEXTILE WORKERS ON STRIKE IN BARCELONA

MADRID. Nov 9. (A.P.A.): A well informed source said early to-day that "La Espana Industrial", tne most important textile factory in Barcelona is paralysed by a strike of 2.000 workers seeking wage and ration increases.

Unrest in other Barcelona factories employing women was also reported by the source. The "La Espana" strike, it was stated, followed the distribution of clandestine leaflets urging that a strike begin on Thursday. Some of the workers apparently did strike then and by yesterday afternoon, tne source continued. practically the entire staff failed to report for work

The reported aim of the strikers was to bring their demands for more pay and food to the attention of tne textile syndicate a Government-sponsored labour-management organization Baron de Esponella, tne Mayor of Barcelona, is said to be one of the largest "La Espana Industrial" stockholders.

Strike are illegal under the Franco regime.

Mahatma On Semi-Starvation Diet

CHAUMUHANI, Nov. 9 (A.P.A.): Mahatma Gandhi has been on a "semi-starvation" diet for the last ten days, Dr. Sushila Nayar said.

Gandhiji, who is touring areas affected d.ring tne East Bengal communal disturbances and who has threatened to fast unto death unless peace is restored in Bihar province, has lost five pounds since starting the reduced diet. Dr. Nayar said, adding "he is able so far to attend to his regular work."

Dr. Nayar said Gandhiji took to low diet "for reasons of health for the first three days, and then as penance." She said the diet consists of a glassful of fresh cocoanut-water twice or thrice a day. ten to 16 ounces of citrus fruit juice, about three ounces of gluecose and one ounce of honey and hot water. The total number of calories is about 700 daily but as there are no protein and fat it is "ill-balanced and defective", Miss Navar said

WILL MAHATHA ATTEND CONGRESS?

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Congress President-elect, arrived here this evening from Patna by air.

Asked by the Associated Press of India if he had received any communication from Mahatma Gandhi. expressing his inability to attend the Congress session at Meerut, Acharya Kripalani said that he had not so far received any such communication.

Dr. B. V. Keskar. Gentral Secretary Indian National Congress also arrived here from Calcutta this evening along with Acharya Kripalani.

NO FINAL DECISION YET

PATNA, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): On his attention being drawn to a report emanating from Chandpur that Mahatma Gandhi may not attend the next session of the Congress at Meerut, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru informed the press that so far as he was aware Mahatma Gandhi had not taken any final decision in the matter yet.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MAKE-UP

Mahatma To Tour In The Interior

CHOUMUHANI. NOAKHALI. Nov. 9, (A.P.A.): A psychological make-up of peace is being steadily evolved from the mass prayer maidan here as Hindus and Muslims by thousands squatted down intermingled to hear Mahatma Gandhi for the second day yesterday.

Gandhiji yesterday stepped aside giving platform to Bengal Labour Minister. Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, who fervently appealed for Hindu-Muslim amity and tolerance.

The Labour Minister, referring to Bengal and Bihar riots, said by this way there will neither be Hindustan nor Pakistan. but more ignominy will be added to slavery.

He asked Muslims of Noakhali to undertake responsibility in assuring Hindus of their life, honour and property.

"MAHATMA GANDHI INFORMED THE MEETING THAT HE WILL BE GOING OUT OF CHOUMUHANI TO-DAY TO VISIT AFFECTED AREAS IN THE INTERIOR."

CHOUMUHANI, MAHATMA'S H. Q. FOR WEEK?

CHOUMUHANI, Nov. 9. (U.P.I.): The "United Press of India" learns that Mahatma Gandhi is thinking of making Choumuhani as his temporary headquarters for about one week.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, wife of the Congress President, who visited a large number of villages had a number of meetings with Gandhiji. She told Gandhiji her sad experiences in some of the worst affected areas and that help of police and military was very inadequate.

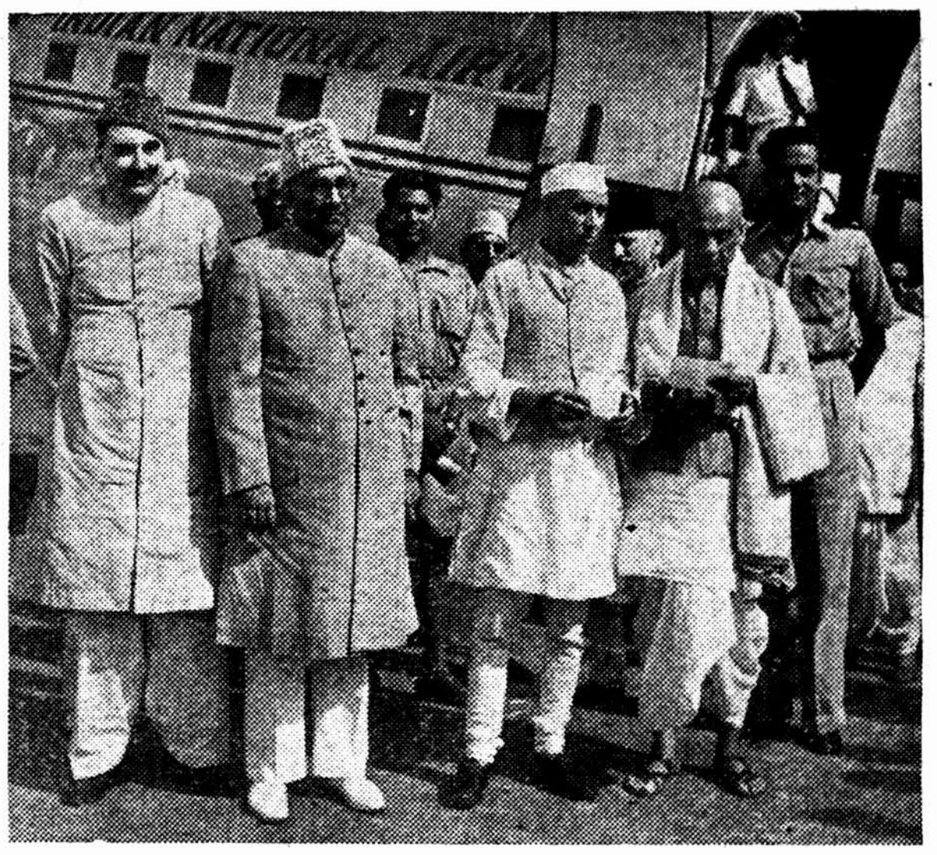
MAHATMA URGED TO VISIT TRIPURA STATE

CHAUMUHANI, Nov. 9 (UP.I.): A depuation on behalf of the workers of the Tripura Rajya Gana Parishad affiliated to the All-India States' People's Conference, the Tripura State Congress and the Tripura State Student Congress met Mahatma Gandhi last night and acquainted him with the various problems they are facing and requested Gandhiji to pay a short visit to the Tripura State and Agartala after his proposed visit to Comilla.

VICEROY RETURNS TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9, (A.P.I.): The Viceroy returned from Patna this afternoon.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT MEMBERS IN BENGAL



Photograph taken at the Calcutta Aerodrome during the recent visit of the Interim Government members to Bengal in connection with the Calcutta and Noakhali disturbances. From left to right: Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel. In the background between Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel can be seen Maulana Azad.

EGYPTIAN TREATY REVISION

Sidky Pasha May Seek Direct Approval Of Paarliament Britain's "Final Offer"

CAIRO, Nov. 9 (Reuter): Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha. faced with hardening opposition among his Treaty revision delegation to Britain's "Final Offer" he obtained in London, will, it is believed here, take the plan direct to Parliament if the delegation does not accept—on the ground that they are only a body of "experts".

There is a good chance that approval could be obtained in Parliament with Saadist and Liberal support, in which event the Treaty would be quickly signed.

CHINESE CEASE FIRE ON NOVEMBER 11

NANKING, Nov. 9 (Reuter): The "Cease Fire" order issued by the Chinese Government will take effect from November 11, according to an order issued by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, which says that beginning on this date Government Troops should "cease firing (at Communist forces) and remain in their respective positions in order to show Government's authority and patience in achieving peace."

Journalists 'At Home' To M.L.A.s

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): The Press Association, Delhi, gave an "At Home" this evening to meet the Presidents of the Central Assembly and the Council of State. Those present included Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Mr. Mandal, Mr. Bhabha, and Mr. Asaf Ali, besides Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Mr. G. V. Mavalankar

TWO M.P's. TO VISIT SIND

KARACHI, Nov. 9 (U.P.I.): According to Muslim Jamait circles two members of the British Parliament have agreed to visit Sind in the first week of December. Mr. G. M. Sayed, Leader of the Muslim Jamiat it may be recalled appealed to the British Parliamentary Association to send representatives to Sind to watch the polling in connection with elections to the Sind Assembly, alleging official interference in favour of the League.

PAR VALUE OF RUPEE IN TERMS OF GOLD

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (API.) It is understood that the Government of India have communicated to the Director of the International monetary Fund that the par value of the rupee in terms of gold now prevailing is .00863571 old gold per rupee.

The Central Board of the Reserve Bank at its meeting held in Delhi today decided to advise the Government of India that there was no need to alter this value.

Only Interesting Manoeuvres

ROME, November 9. (A.P.A.): The calls due in late November and December of American warships in Eastern Mediterranean ports were characterised ' ,informal" by the commander of the United States naval forces in the area last night.

The ship's visits would allow several days of "interesting manoeuvres and routine training exercises" in the Mediterranean, said an announcement from the Rome office of Vice Admiral Bernard H. Bieri.

Three cruisers—the "Fargo" "Houston" and "Huntington", the aircraft carrier "Randolf" and the eight U. S. destroyer squadron would participate in the exercises, the announcement stated.

Unlike the earlier Washington announcements, the Rome statement did not include the 27,000-ton "Randolf" as due to call at Turkish, Lebanese, Greek and other ports. It listed only the Fargo as due to visit those countries, with the Huntington and the destroyer rich book to go to Alexandria

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Review Of Past Week

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuter): At the beginning of the week, although there were no Treasury Bill maturities and heavy market payments for new bills the money position continued comfortable. Most clearing banks appeared to be holding substantial cash reserves and were prepared to advance new overnight loans on the usual terms. These conditions prevailed during tne early part of the week but on Wednesday the position became unexpectedly more difficult and official help became necessary. Fairly heavy calls made on the cash reserves of tne banks early in the week left the resources at low levels, and although substantial Treasury Bill maturities fell due, credit supplies were hardly sufficient to meet the demands arising from payments of new bills. Money remained in short supply and although supplies were more readily forthcoming towards the week-end, the markets were unable to cover the needs and official help continued necessary. The bank's cash reserves are evidently still feeling the effects of payments for the new "tap" loan.

Applications for £160,000,000 Treasury Bills totalled 293 million, tne market receiving about 38 per cent of its application The average rate was ten shillings 1.32 pence per cent. Next week £160,000,000 will again be offered, but Treasury deposit receipts were n'

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSES STRONG

NEW YORK Nov 8, (U. P A.): Trading was moderately active during today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange and prices closed strong

Affected by the Government crop estimate of the smallest yield in 25 years and the steadiness of securities there were growing signs of a holding movement for higher prices among Southern producers and a strengthening conviction that the recent decline is overdone and that the market is in a strong technical position

Frequent setbacks in prices punctuated the rise but the line of least resistance was definitely on the upside with a large number of buying orders unfilled at the close

The market opened 98 to 180 points higher Following the publication of the Government crop report December rose to the full permissible limit of dol. 10 per bale Prices, however, lost half of the gain with the announcement of a new Government move to curb speculative trading in cotton futures but advance was aggressively resumed on the expansion of outside demand The late upsurge gathered momentum following advice to clients by one market advisory service that the market had been oversold and immediate purchases were recommended

Price closed 150 to 200 points higher The latest crop appraisal re-emphasized the tight statistical position. Statisticians figured that on the basis of the current estimated yield the carry over of stocks next July will be down to below 4,000,000 bales, the owest since the 1929-30 season. Also injecting a bolstering influence to prices were reports that very little cotton was available from first hands in Memphis and Dallas spot markets Southern reports said that farmers were dissatisfied with present prices and intend to hold for much higher levels

Meanwhile, a heavier volume of new crop receipts was found to be moving under the loan program. Some quarters estimated producers are now holding approximately 2,000,000 bales of current ginnings off the market pending a further rise Meanwhile, the principal source of hedging is still coming from shippers and merchants who are urging the maintenance of a closely hedged position against outstanding loans of raw cotton

Traders expect further irregular fluctuations but regard that weak holdings have now been eliminated and the market is likely hereafter to be more responsive to buying than selling orders.

"OUR GLORIOUS DEAD"

New Delhi.

It has been decided that in future we will commemorate "Our Glorious Dead" of the two wars 1914-18 and 1939-45 on the Sunday falling nearest the 11th November. In 1946 this will be Sunday 10 November.

Victory has been gained over two mighty military powers. This would have been quite impossible but for the gallantry and devotion of our fighting men of all three Services, both Indian and British, to whom we owe a debt impossible to assess or adequately to repay. Demobilisation has now reached an advanced stage, and calls on the funds of the various ex-Service Associations will be heavy, no matter how good the arrangements for resettlement and rehabilitation may be. I have therefore no hesitation whatsoever in asking you again to give even more generously than before.

You can contribute by the purchase of Poppies on the 9th November, or by sending your donations direct to (a) the committee charged with organising the sale locally, (b) the Headquarters, Ex-Services Association, New Delhi, or (c) the Headquarters, Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, New Delhi. The Ex-Services Association is for the relief of British Soldiers and their dependents, and the Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board for the relief of Indian Service men and their families. Your donations may be specifically devoted to either fund, otherwise gifts and collections will be divided between the two Funds.

J. Auchinleck
Field Marshal,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Congress Assembly Party

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): The Congress Assembly party at its meeting yesterday decided to include six members of the Council of State as members of the party. They are: Mr. Motilal, Mr. Tirumal Rao, Mr. Subramanyam Mr. Biani, Mr. Surput Singh and Mr. Sushil Kumar Roy Chowdury.

The party has also accepted tne application of Flt.-Lt. Rup Chand, a member of the Council of State, for membership of the party.

CIVIL APPOINMENTS

On return from leave, Sir Ivon Taunton, is appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Poutical and Services Department, with effect from Saturday vice Dr. H. T. Sorley, proceeding on leave, preparatory to retirement.

Major A A. Pullar, I.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, has been appointed Hon. Surgean to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Major H. S. Smithwick, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Poona, ceased to be Honorary Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with effect from Oct. 15.

The Governor of Bombay has made the following temporary appointments in the Directorate of Information, Bombay:—

Mr. B. B. Chitgupi to officiate as Assistant Director of Information in charge of the Kannada Section;

Mr. B. S. Vartikar to officiate as Assistant Director of Information in charge of the Marathi Section.

Mr. M. A. Faquih to officiate as Assistant Director of Information in charge of the Urdu Section.

The Chief Justice and President of the Rule Committee constituted for the High Court of Bombay has made the following appointments.

Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati to be a Member of the Rule Committee, vice Mr. Justice Kania, appointed a Judge of the Federal Court of India.

Mr P. M. Lad, District and Sessions Judge in the Province of Bombay, to by a Member of the Rule Committee, vice Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, appointed Judicial Commissioner of the Western India States at Ajmer

To Request Geneva Be Permanent U.N.O. Headquarters

LAKE SUCCESS. Nov. 8 (U.P.A.): Foreign Minister Kuzama Kiselev told the United Press of America today that he would seek the floor, Friday, in a full dress session of the Assembly to press his country's request that Geneva be considered as the United Nations permanent headquarters.

Although the proposal was presented after the deadline expired for adding new items to the agenda, there are indications it could be forced before the Assembly if White Russians and others pressed the issue.

A. V. Alexander

Was Once An Office Boy

LONDON, (A.P.A.): Great Britain's new Defence chief—the man who gives orders to Admirals and Field Marshals—is a former office boy, a blacksmith son with A grade school education.

He is also a veteran diplomat, an orator of almost Churchillian stature and a bona fide sea dog with a near record eight years as First Lord of the Admiralty.

A. V. (for Albert Victory) Alexander is his name. He is a genial, story-telling, piano playing, chantey-singing man of 61. For many years he was a Baptist lay preacher.

As Minister of Defense, a new Cabinet post that Parliament is creating, he has the job of co-ordinating the activities of the army, navy and air force and the scientific research behind them.

Thus the clerk who earned 2 pounds a week when he was married becomes boss of, among other things, the 30,000,000 pounds atom research programme that Britain is undertaking.

WAVELL SUMS UP

Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, summed up Alexander's career in verse earlier this year when the new Defense chief was in New Delhi as a member of the Cabinet's Indian mission:

"When he was young he served his term
"As office boy in a leather firm.
"Then he ran co-ops so skilfully
"That now he's ruler of the King's navee."

He got into politics through the co-operative movement, the great groups of organized consumers who make up a large part of the labour party's strength.

After two years as a co-operative official he was elected to Parliament —in 1922— and except for your years has been there ever since. He became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1929. Winston Churchill re-named him to the post during the wartime coalition and he continued to hold it when the Labour Government came into power last year. At that time, he also served increasingly as a diplomat.

MILKMAN-BEVIN.

At the Paris Peace Conference ne substituted for a man who was delivering milk in Bristol at the same time that Alexander was fetching tea for a Bristol office staff—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

His manner at Paris was Churchillian but his bluntness was Bevin's. "Let us clear the decks for action," he told the Russian delegates admonishing them:

"If Britain had not in 1940 fought on all alone, we would not be here to-day discussing peace."

He had told the House of Commons a few weeks earlier that he wanted agreement with Russia—"but agreements can be made really effective only if they are two-way agreements."

Once an advocate of disarmament, he changed this view by the time Hitler invaded Austria. He contends: "In spite of all scientific developments, including the atom bomb, sea power remains the one fundamental factor on which the security of the British Commonwealth rests."

B. P. C. C. DEPLORES BIHAR RIOTS

Decision To Start East Bengal Relief Fund

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting today passed a resolution deploring the outbreak of communal disturbances in Bihar and expressing sympathy for the relatives of all those who lost their lives.

NATIONALISM: THE ANTI-DOTE

The resolution stated: "The B.P.C.C. deplores the outbreak of communal disturbances in Bihar which have led to considerable loss of life. The committee endorses the warning given by the Congress Working Commitee that not counter-communalism but nationalism is the anti-dote to communalism. This committee is glad to note that members of the Interim Government have gone to Bihar for the sake of restoring communal peace and wishes their efforts early success.

"The B.P.C.C. views with profound anxiety the possibility of Mahatma Gandhi going on a fast and appeals to the people of Bihar in general and Congressmen in particular to take quick measures to end communal strife, so that it shall not become necessary for Gandhiji to observe a fast."

EAST BENGAL RELIEF FUND

The B.P.C.C. today decided to start an East Bengal Relief Fund and a Committee consisting of about 60 members was formed for the purpose.

EDUCATION OF CHINESE CHILDREN IN BOMBAY

Variety Show To Raise Funds *For School Building*

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Astonishing feats of thought-reading and thought-transmutation were demonstrated this evening by a group of Indian, British and Chinese magicians when they participated in a gala variety show held in the theatre of the St. Xavier's College to collect funds to aid the Chinese community in Bombay, in their efforts to purchase a building to house a school for their children. Mr. Li-Chin, Consul for China, presided.

Among the interesting items, which were conducted by Mr. F. D. Nasikwalla, President of the Society of Indian Magicians, were the incredible pieces of telepathic perfection demonstrated by Eddie and Sarah Jason the "Lady With a Plastic Mind" Seated with her back to the vast audience she unerringly and rapidly read the thoughts of questioners, revealed their names and even minutely described the details of a hidden petrol coupon in the hands of a gentleman Dr. F. D. Nasikwala exhibited other fascinating aspects of mental telepathy. Mr. Homi P. Tavadia's "Crazy Cartoons", an unique blend of magic and caricature, evoked much appreciation. Card tricks and egg-and-tumbler items, cleverly managed by Mr. Homi Mehta and "Mr. Foo-Ling-You", were in no way out of the ordinary but none-the-less drew rounds of applause and side-splitting laughter. Messrs. Sangit Ratna Ebrahim and Goody Seervai entertained with vocal and instrumental music.

The Consul for China, thanking the audience for their helpful donations, said that he foresaw a bright future for the Chinese community in Bombay with the prospects of the early raising of a building for the education of their children. He stated that it had been decided to purchase a structure in Byculla.

ELLIOT ROOSEVELT

Was He In Potsdam As Russian Governor's Guest?

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (U.P.A.): Unofficial reports today said that Elliot Roosevelt, son of the late President was in Potsdam as the guest of Russian Military Governor Vassily Sokolovsky.

The British licensed German newspaper, "Telegraph" said Roosevelt arrived in Berlin with his wife, the former movie actress, Faye Emerson, aboard a Russian plane en route to Moscow.

It said he planned to visit Russia to gather material for articles he plans to write. The couple were reported staying at the same house occupied by President Harry Truman during the Potsdam conference.

There was no official comment from American authorities in Berlin but it was generally understood that Roosevelt was in neighbouring Potsdam.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS 1-8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Hindu Bachelor high salaried educated officer, aged 30, invites matrimonial correspondence. C/o City Post 63. Poona 3768

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted A Lady Doctor M.B.B.S. with at least three years Hospital experience in the grade of Rs. 200-25-250 E.B.-25-350 with free furnished quarters. In addition to the salary the Company pays Dearness Allowance and Bonus which on the present scale comes to about Rs. 70/- per month but these are subject to variation and withdrawal in line with other employees Private practice not allowed. Apply: Medical Officer, Calico Mills Hospital. Ahmedabad. (400)

SITUATION WANTED

B. Com. Completed Incorporated Accts. & Auditors' articledship, 5 years experienced in Secretarial Audit, Accounts, floating Ltd. Co. proceeding to U.K. near future, prepared to sign service contract anywhere India. Box No. 3846 "Bombay Chronicle".

MEDICAL ADLETS

Homoeopathy Ayurvedic. Unani Degrees by Post Prospectus free. Registrar Homoeopathic University Sialkot (3278)

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

Hotel Central Lonavla. Central situation. Terms Moderate. Book early for Season (3395)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry with less expenditure. Apply Shree Digvijaysinhji Dental Training Institute. Jamnagar (3774)

Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba. Reg Delhi (3764)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale Lonavla Large Plot on Bombay-Poona Road, Electric, water, suitable for colony, factory, Sanatorium, C. M. Wadekar, Wadekar's Bungalow (3818)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Merchants for our famous Buttons throughout India and abroad. Eastern Small Industries Dacca (3622)

Wanted Sales-Inspectors & Salesmen on Rs. 150/25/500 & 100/10/250 with decent T A in Bombay Presidency for a big commercial Firm. Apply through:—Employment Bureau. Globe Informations Society. Sargogha N W R (3734A)

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted on long lease basements for Safe Deposit vaults in Lahore, Amritsar. Delhi Cawnpore. Lucknow. Calcutta. Bombay Willing to buy furniture or pay for goodwill or finance their construction. Apply Gulati & Co. Ltd.. 7. Ferozepore Road. Lahore (3765)

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

The Bullion market was steady today with moderate buying. It appears that Bulls are now going to ask for deliveries and will not like to transfer their purchases to the next settlement as recently fair quantity of silver is imported in this country and privately a carrying over charge is quoted one rupee.

The market opened at Rs. 147 for Forward Silver and declined at Rs. 146/8 but hardened at Rs. 147/8 on short covering Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 156/- gold opened at Rs. 89/2 and after declining at Rs 88/6 improved at Rs. 89/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs 100/12

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY Nov. 9

Today being Kartiki Purnima" the Produce market remained closed.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Nov 8.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. Jan.	457	455/12	456/12
I.C.C. March	465	463	464/8
I.C.C. May	472/8	470/12	472/4
I.C.C. July	480	478/8	480
Karachi Jan	48/14	48/8/6	48/9

AMERICAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1224 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The Agricultural Bureau estimates American cotton crop as under:—

Total production as of 1st November 8,487.000 Bales.

Ginnings 5,725,000 Bales and Yield per acre 229.2 lbs.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.

January 2.04-1/4 to 2.04-1/4
March 1.96-7/8 to 2.96-7/8.
May 1.89-5/8 to 1.89-5/8.
July 1.77-3/4 bid.

Tata Iron & Steel Production

Messrs Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of October 1946 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	93.000
Steel Ingots	84.100
FINISHED STEEL.	
Semis for sale ... 12,400	
Finished 53,100	65,500

32-PAGE BOOKLET

'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers – a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent **FREE** on request.

This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.

BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.

IT'S ON EVERYBODY'S LIPS HER NAME & DEEDS

INDIAN ART PICTURE

ANGOORI

KAUSHALYA, ULHAS, SUNETRA
Director: MAHESH KAUL

MAJESTIC

Daily at 12-45 & 3-15
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BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

The cotton market opened steady at Rs. 456/8 for January delivery and improved at Rs. 457 under scattered buying. At this level there was increased selling and January declined at Rs. 456/4 and steadied at Rs. 456/8 Trading was restricted.

Towards the close there was some short covering and January improved at Rs 457/6 The market closed at 2 p.m as under:—

I.C.C. January	457	4	0
I.C.C March	464	12	0
I.C.C. May	472	0	0
I.C.C July	480	0	0

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 1st November:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	740,66,98,000
Time Liabilities in India	325,36,31,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	38,51,67,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,03,37,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	71,59,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	74,53,40,000
Advances in India	406,42,38,000
Bills discounted in India	21,89,47,000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 8.

December	30.10+200
January	29.85+198
March	29.45+197
March highest	29.48+200
March lowest	28.15+67
May	29.15+200
July	28.12+200
October	25.50+190
Middling Spot	30.60+190

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 8.

December	29.90+200...
March	29.24+177
May	28.78+176
July	27.75+179
Middling Spot	29.80+200

LONDON BULLION.

London, Nov. 8.

London Silver Spot and Forward 55-1/2 d. London Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/3.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Nov. 8.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New) nil, Australian Wheat (Bulk) 77/6 Nov.-Dec. nominal, Australion Wheat (Bags) nil.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 8.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	99-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	114-15/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and further	107-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	120-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	122-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-13/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	86-1/2
National Bank of India	39-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Nov. 8.

United States price of Foreign Silver 90-1/8 cents.

CANADIAN DOLLAR DECLINES.

NEW YORK. Nov. 9, (A. P. A.): The Canadian dollar fell to 94.875 cents in the free market in New York yesterday, the lowest since it was officially placed at par with the United States dollar.

The fall was attributed to lack of demand for tourist dollars, the only use Americans have for such currency, since transactions cleared through barks must be at official rates

WALL STREET MARKET STEADY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

The quiet but slow advance continued with buyers failing to encounter any special hangover of post election liquidation. Advances upto nearly two points were well spread throughout the list. While technicians expect some further hardening they see nothing immediately reversing the near term trend towards lower prices. Economic maladjustments still exist and labour is still a sore spot. Labour leaders are in a quandary whether to soften demands and strike tactics or accelerate activity and take what they can before possible anti-labour legislation is passed. Profit-taking near the close caused some shading notably in steels, rails, chemicals department stores and amusements. The market closed steady.

American Telephone and Telegraph	165-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	33
Anaconda Copper Mining	38-1/4
Chase National Bank	36-7/8
Sinclair Oil	15-3/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	58-7/8
General Electric	37-1/2
General Motors	50-1/2
Ingersol Rand bid	116
International Nickel	29-1/8
National City Bank New York	40-5/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15
Taxas Corpration	58-3/4
Union Carbon & Carbide	90-1/2
U. S. Smeltjng Refining Mining	42
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	72-1/2
Western Union Telegraph	20-3/8

Trading On Black Pepper Futures To Be Resumed

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (U.P.A.): The Produce Exchange today announced that effective December 2nd trading in black pepper futures will be resumed, commencing with March delivery and through November 1947.

FRESH THREAT U .S. SHIPPING STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday (APA): The United States Consulate said to-day cabled advices from Washington reported a "potential threat" that the recently-ended shipping strike on the eastern American seaboard and Gulf of Mexico would be resumed because of failure to settle the Pacific Coast maritime strike.

The message said that settlement of the West Coast strike was "not yet in sight" and that negotiations were deadlocked over the issue of union security. The strike has paralyzed shipping since October 1.

Sharp Reduction In Speculative Cotton Futures Trading

ATLANTA, Georgia, Nov. 8 (U.P.A.): Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Clinton Anderson has recommended a sharp reduction in the permissible amount of speculative trading in cotton futures in a move toward correcting the recent disorderly price situation in the cotton futures market. it was disclosed today.

Public hearings will be held on December 10th before the Commodity Exchange Commission for hearing evidence on Mr. Anderson's recommendation which proposes that the maximum amount of cotton futures any person may trade speculatively one day or hold in the market would be 30,000 bales in all futures combined. However, the limits would not apply to bonafide hedging transactions.

The present maximum is 30,000 bales in any one future.

Burlap Importers Hesitant

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (U.P.A.): Quarters interested in purchasing burlap showed a hesitant attitude today as cables from Calcutta reflected another sharp price rise. However, interest continued to be high.

The price jump raised doubts as to whether the Calcutta primary market is yet stabilized, with heavy buying interest apparently stimulating pressure by speculators.

The "Journal of Commerce" declared that credit should be given to the New York importing trade for resisting the temptation to capitalize on the runaway free market. The "Journal" said that the skyrocketing burlap trend "can be laid entirely to the primary market in Calcutta and is the consequence of internal conflict that permits speculators to attempt the squeezing of world markets."

Worth Street Trading Slow

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (U.P.A.): New business developed slowly during today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market.

Few acceptances were reported into the first week of March on the theory that all O.P.A. controls might be ended within two months.

GOLD RESERVE INCREASES SIX MILLION DOLLARS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UP.A.): The Federal Reserve System today disclosed that gold reserves increased dol. 6,000,000 during the week ended November 6th to a new high since April 11, 1945, at dol. 20,405,000,000.

Money in circulation rose dol. 162,000,000 to a total of 28,750,000,000 reflecting month-end considerations and election day holiday.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Sunday morning: Rainfall will be fairly widespread and light to moderate in Telungana, Central Hyderabad and the Hyderabad Karnatak and scattered and light in the Bombay Karnatak and the South Konkanpatti. Isolated light showers may lso occur in Mawal the Deccan, Khandesh and Marathawada. Weather is expected to be dry in the north Konkanpatti Gujarat and Kathiawar

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Isolated heavy falls may occur in Telungana, Central Hyderabad and the Hyderabad Karnatak.

Outlook for further two days: Rainfall will decrease in the eastern and southern districts of the Hyderabad State.

Forecast till Monday morning:—Rainfall will be widespread and light to moderate and locally heavy in the Marathawada, the Hyderabad Karnatak, western Telungana, the Central Hyderabad, the Bombay Karnatak, Mawal, the Deccan and the south Konkanpatti. Fairly widespread light to moderate rain will also occur in Khandesh and the north Konkanpatti Light rain annd thunderstorms are expected to occur locally in the Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts of the Hyderabd State.

Outlook for further two days:—Rainfall is expected to increase in Khandesh and the north Konkanpatti and may extend into Kathiawar and Gujarat.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned from persons of all communities for the following temporary posts to be immediately filled:—

		PAY.	SCALE.
(1)	Senior Draftsmen.	Rs. 150/- P.M.	150-6-180-EB-10-250.
(2)	Junior Draftsmen.	Rs. 75/- P.M.	75-4-95-EB-5-150.
(3)	Draftsmen 3rd Grade.	Rs. 40/- P.M.	40-5/2-90.
(4)	Tracers.	Rs. 40/- P.M.	40-5/2-90.
(5)	Computors	Rs. 40/- P.M.	40-5/2-90.

Qualifications for (1)—Candiates should have (a) passed the diploma in Architecture from any recognised institution to the standard of Diploma of Architecture from Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay and have ten years practical experience in office of any recognised Architect, or (b) Practical experience of at least 15 years in any of the office of a recognised Architect.

Qualifications for

(2)—Candidates should have (a) passed Matriculation Examination and hold a diploma in Draftsman Course from any recognised institution with three years experience in the office of any recognised Architect.

or (b) Practical experience of at least 10 years in any of the office of a recognised Architect.

Qualifications for

(3), (4) & (5)—Candidates should have passed the Matriculation Examination from a recognised University and have some knowledge of drawing work.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Civil Aviation Wing, Central P.W.D., Talkatora Barracks, New Delhi and should reach him by the 25th November, 1946.

C. D. KAPOOR.
Administrative Officer,
Central P.W.D.,
New Delhi.
(525)

Atomic Energy For Industry

New Research Laboratory Near Schenectady

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, (A.P.A.): Plans for a 20,000,000 dollars laboratory near Schenectady, New York, to study the generation of power from atomic energy were announced to-day by the United States War Department.

This will be the fourth big American Government-sponsored laboratory for atomic energy research, but the first devoted primarily to studying how the new force can be used to provide power for industrial and commercial purposes.

The Schenectady project will have a uranium reactor for the experimental production of atomic power. Dr. Kenneth Kingdon, the first scientist to work on uranium 235, will be in charge of the reactor.

The activities and purpose of the new United States Atomic Energy Commission were outlined in Washington. It will conduct its own research and promote research by others. No one else, except under license from the Commission, may own and operate facilities for making fissionable material.

The Commission will own all plutonium, uranium and other material which it deems capable of releasing "substantial quantities" of atomic energy. Any at present privately owned will be taken over and paid for.

LANDLORDS THANK SIR C P.

Request Continued Stern Measures To Maintain 'Peace'

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 8. (A.P.I.): A deputation of the leading landowners and businessmen of Shirtallai and Ambalapuzha taluks from where martial law is just being lifted waited on the Dewan of Travancore this morning.

The deputation it is understood, expressed their thankfulness to the Government for proclaiming and administering martial law in the affected area which alone was responsible for effectively dealing with outbursts of violence and speedy restoration of normal conditions in the locality. Though peaceful conditions were returning in the affected area on account of the prompt measure taken by the Government, the deputation urged the Government to continue to station troops and police in the area for a reasonable length of time and establish police outpost in localities affected to deal with further attempts at violence.

It is further understood that the Dewan promised to give due consideration to their request and informed them that the Government were immediately sanctioning funds for the construction of new roads in the affected area so as to facilitate safe and speedy transport and for sinking of tubewells and asked the deputationists to arrange for local labour and local enterprise in respect of these public works.

NO FETTERS BY NAZIS ON AZAD HIND SANGH IN BERLIN

Netaji's Lieutenant Reveals Indian Legion Was Praised By Rommel And Rundstedt

BOMBAY, Nov 9 (UPI): "The Azad Hind Sangh at Berlin was enjoying complete independence, and Netaji Bose, who led it, was known as His Excellency Masota even in Berlin and was given ambassadorial status by the German Government," said Mr. P. R. Sen Gupta, a close associate of Netaji Bose in Germany, in his talk with the 'United Press of India' this morning. Mr. Sen Gupta returned to India yesterday from Germany with his German wife by the S. S. Britannia.

Continuing Mr. Sen Gupta said:—"The German Government forwarded monies to the Sangh on the basis of a contract. This contract distinctly provided that the monies were paid as a loan and would be returned to the German Government when India would be free. State Secretary Kepler of the German Foreign Office was actively helping the Sangh on behalf of the German Government.

Netaji Bose, said Mr. Sen Gupta, met Hitler twice during his stay in Germany and was many times received by Goering and Ribbentrop.

Giving details of the Propaganda and Publicity Section of the Sangh, Mr. Sen Gupta said that it had five separate divisions for broadcasting:—(1) The Azad Hind Radio, (2) The Congress Radio, (3) The Muslim Radio, (4) Broadcasts for America and (5) Broadcasts for Ireland. These broadcasts were in English, Hindustani, Bengali, Pushto, Tamil, Telugu and Marathi. It was Mr. Sen Gupta's job to write the news and talks for the broadcasts. He also worked as an announcer on many occasions.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Mr. Sen Gupta emphatically said that the members of the Sangh enjoyed great freedom of movement and policy. He recalled an incident when the German authorities tried to censor a speech which Netaji Bose wanted to deliver on January 26, 1942 on the occasion of Independence Day. He refused to deliver the speech if it was censored and he won the tussle. In the case of the Azad Hind Sangh broadcasts, Mr. Sen Gupta said, their broadcasts were subjected to censorship to start with: but later they were completely free. The members of the Sangh had the added privilege that they could listen in to any foreign broadcasts—including the B.B.C. and the A.I.R.—for, this crime was punishable even with death in the case of German nationals. There were 25 Indians working in the Propaganda Department. According to the Constitution of the Sangh they enjoyed the same status, privileges and had the same salaries. Netaji Bose, Mr. Sen Gupta said, always insisted on complete equality and solidarity and this principle was put into active operation in the affairs of the Sangh.

NETAJI'S AMBITION

Giving an account of the Azad Hind Legion—the "I.N.A. on the Continent",—Mr. Sen Gupta said that Netaji's aim was to raise a force sufficiently strong to operate in the Middle-East fronts along with the German army. They were given training in all aspects of army work, apart from normal combat training, it included signals, communications, manning vehicles, using arms, etc. Netaji had a mind to train an officer corps, and if a complete brigade of 20,000 could be raised, he also wanted members of the Legion to undergo air training. But this was not possible, as he had to leave for the Far East in February 1943, Mr. Sen Gupta added.

Later, Mr. Sen Gupta continued, some of the members of the Legion were sent to Holland for coastal defence training and some of them were in France when the Allies landed in Normandy and taken prisoners.

Members of the Legion were given a clear understanding by Netaji and by the Germans that in no case would they be used against the Russians. They were also given complete option to join or not, and all of the 3,500 who formed the total strength of the Legion joined voluntarily. Many more of the 20,000 Indian war prisoners who were in German hands were willing to join the Legion; but they were not sure about ultimate German victory and felt that if they joined the Legion their relatives in India would be persecuted by the Indian Government. But, added Mr. Sen Gupta, the propaganda of the Indian Government that Indian soldiers joined the Azad Hind Legion under coercion or to better their living conditions was 'just bunkum': they were getting in the Legion just the usual soldiers' rations.

COMPLETE UNITY

As in the case of the I.N.A. in South-East Asia, Mr. Sen Gupta said, there was complete unity in all the ranks of the Legion also and communalism was totally absent. Their discipline was marvellous and even high German officials like Rommel and Rundstedt who saw the Legion work were surprised by it high level of discipline and efficiency. There were few desertions from the Legion—Mr. Sen Gupta knew of only two—by one soldier and by one Dr Paithankar (a Maharashtriyan), who went over to the British.

Among the personalities with whom he came in contact, Mr. Sen Gupta cited the name of Mr Dattatreya Kini. A Maharashtriyan from Goa, he was studying in Germany and was an active member of the Azad Hind Sangha. He was arrested a day previous to Mr. Sen Gupta and he still remains in detention at Bedford in the Rhineland.

Asked about Sardar Ajit Singh, Mr. Sen Gupta said that the report that he died in Germany was fantastic. He met Ajit Singh in detention who was later removed to Munster, which is below sea-level and very uncongenial to health.

Mr. Sen Gupta made a particular mention of one Mr. Sutar. He was also a Maharashtriyan and detained with him in the Staubmuhle camp. Mr. Sutar died of tuberculosis in this camp, owing to neglect by the British authorities

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuter): Hundreds of thousands of Londoners today jammed the city streets to watch the annual colourful procession of "the Lord Mayor's Show" to mark the advent to office of the new Mayor of London who this year is Sir Bracewell Smith.

Indian Quisling Circumvents Sanction

Buys Gunny Bags In Ceylon For Export To S. Africa

COLOMBO, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): An Indian businessman from South Africa now here, is reported to be buying second-hand gunny bags for export to South Africa, according to a broker's letter to the Ceylon "Daily News."

The broker says following the recent termination of the Indo-South African Trade Agreement for political reasons, gunny bags for which there was a great demand in S. Africa became scarce in that country. According to the broker, gunny bags are not produced in Ceylon, and in view of restricted imports of rice, sugar and flour, bags available locally are all needed for packing Ceylon's exports, like rubber, cocoa, beans plumbago and coconuts. z

The purchase of gunny bags by the S. African Indian businessman has already affected the local shippers in such produce. Recent press not issued by the Department of exports and imports control stated applications for export of gunny-bags from Ceylon should be entertained.

This note, the broker alleges, coincided with India's terminating Indo-South African Agreement. The broker complains that local dealers in gunny-bags, mostly Indians, are making hay while India is hurt at S. African treatment of Indian nationals and took action against S. Africa.

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COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.

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TRIESTE STILL BAFFLES "BIG FOUR"

Byrnes-Molotov Exchange On Definition Of Fascism

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (Reuter): The "Big Four" Ministers' experts are today working on small outstanding points in the Italian and Rumanian treaties on which the "Big Four" last night failed to reach agreement while the main problem of Trieste remains unsolved.

Last night the "Big Four", who sat for nearly five hours, discussed minor points such as questions of amnesty for pro-Allied Italians banning of Fascist organisations Albanian right to participate in the Italian treaty, foreign assets in Rumania and free navigation on the Danube

During the dicsussion of banning Fascist organisations in Italy, there was a long argument to determine what constituted a Fascist organisation.

Mr. James Byrnes (United States) said: "There is the danger of calling Fascist anyone we disagree with." M. Molotov (Russia) insisted there was a revival of Fascism in Italy.

When time after time no agreement was reached on the various articles, Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain) protested: "We are not working in conformity without agreement in Moscow. We are constantly laying aside articles which were adopted by a large majority in Paris as if the Paris Conference were unimportant." M. Molotov replied that he had a great regard for the conference but many treaty articles were not just and some were unnecessary

The Foreign Ministers have now completed a preliminary review of the entire Italian Treaty and recommendations of the Paris Conference regaring the Rumanian Treaty except for minor clauses

PART OF CONGRESSNAGAR ENCAMPMENT BURNT DOWN

(Continued from Page 9.)

killed this morning in Dhurramtollah area.

PRACTISE RESTRAINT PLEA

DHUBRI (Assam), Nov. 8, (A.P.I.): A appeal to the Muslims to practise restraint and self-control and not to resort to lawlessness and hooliganism, is made by Maulvi Abul Mazid Zitsshan M.L.A., President of the District Muslim League in a press statement to-day

A QUIET DAY AT BENARES?

BENARES Nov. 9. (A.P.I.): No stabbing case occurred in Benares from about 4 p.m yesterday. to 10-30 a.m. to-day

According to official figures released so far 20 cases have occurred since the evening of Nov. 6. Two of these were fatal. The police had so far arrested 116 persons.

24-HOUR CURFEW IN MEERUT

MEERUT. Nov. 9, (A.P.I.): A few cases of stray stabbing are reported to have taken place in Meerut, during last night and this morning.

A 24-hour curfew has been imposed which will later be relaxed to be effective between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.

STABBING, BOMB & ACID THROWING IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9, (A.P.I.): One person was stabbed in the city to-day. Five other persons were injured by acid-throwing. Two crude bombs found lying on a public road were recovered by the police.

2 STABBINGS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9. Two stabbing cases were admitted in the Irwin Hospital late last night. One of the cases is reported to have occurred in Qarol Bagh and another at Nai Serak

Curfew has been extended for a further period of three days till the morning of November 12, In the areas of the Delhi Municipality and the Fort notified areas from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m

TWO STABBED IN AGRA

AGRA. Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): Two persons were reported to have been stabbed here last night. Some arrests have been made.. Troops are patrolling the city. The Vice-Chancellor of the Agra University, has postponed 'sine die' the annual convocation fixed for November 16

U.P.P.C.C. OFFICE IN MEERUT

LUCKNOW Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): Mr. Muzaffar Hasan, Secretary of the U.P.P.C.C. announces that the Provincial Congress Committee office will be shifted to Meerut on the November 12 and a camp office will start functioning in Meerut from thirteenth. All letters and telegrams for the P.C.C. should be addressed to Meerut after that date.

Br. Delegates' Dilemma At U.N.O. Assembly

Worried Over India-S. Africa Dispute: Smuts' Speech Put Off Till Committee Meeting

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (Reuter): Boris Isakov, special correspondent of "Pravda", the official Soviet newspaper, in a dispatch from New York says that Great Britain finds herself in an unenviable position at the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation over the dispute between India and South Africa concerning racial discrimination against Indians in the Union.

ANYTHING BUT COMMONWEALTH

"British Delegates", adds Isakov, "are clearly worried that this dispute will make the British Commonwealth of Nations look anything but a Commonwealth.

"Towards the end of the plenary meetings, press representatives were handed the text of the speech by Field Marshal Jan Smuts. It was pointed out that this speech was scheduled to be delivered at the Plenary Session of the General Assembly. However, that speech largely directed against the Indian Government, has not been read. There is a rumour that the British Delegation brought pressure to bear on Field Marshal Smuts persuading him to postpone his speech until the Committee meeting instead of delivering it at the Plenary Session.

POSTPONING EVIL

At the Committee meeting this speech would probably arouse less attention than if delivered at the Plenary Session although fundamentally, of course, nothing will be changed."

camouflaged "the imperialistic nature of this demand" to show that the population had prospered under South Africa's administration.

GRATUITOUS SOURCE OF MANPOWER

"Pravda" was commenting on the work of the United Nations Trusteeship Council in New York and said: "Representatives of certain States are striving to retain at all costs undivided control of territories under mandate. In this respect the case of South-West Africa is a characteristic example. After the last war (1914-1918), the control of this former German Colony was entrusted to the Union of South Africa who used it as a gratuitous source of manpower for the benefit of its private enterprises.

Now, fearing to lose this territory, the Government of South Africa has fabricated a referendum of its population demanding direct annexation."

Field Marshal Smuts, South Africa's representative, in order to camouflage the imperialistic nature of this demand, tried to represent matters in such a way as to convey the impression that the population of South-West Africa under the administration of the South African Government had attained a prosperous condition, whereas it is well-known that the population there does not enjoy any rights and is cruely exploited.

COLONIAL OPPRESSION

A regime of colonial oppression is now in force in South Africa and the American press had been reporting of late that its population is protesting against annexation to the Union of South Africa."

(SEE PAGE 17.)

"PRAVDA" INDICTS SMUTS GOVT.

Fabricated Referendum To Secure Annexation Of S. W. Africa

MOSCOW, November 9, (Reuter): The newspaper "Pravda" today accused South Africa of fabricating the referendum demanding direct annexation of South-West Africa and said that Field Marshal Jan Smuts had

JAI PRAKASH REBUKES DEMONSTRATORS

PATNA, Nov. 8, (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who addressed students assembled at the Patna university this evening urged them to give up their studies for the time being and go to the affected villages in Bihar and work to alleivate the sufferings of the people.

People in the rural areas, he said, had become very panicky and suspicious of their neighbours. No civilised society could exist under these conditions. It was imperative, there, that the morale of the people should be toned up and their confidence restored

As Pandit Nehru arrived, a crowd of people staged a demonstration at the gates of the University. The demonstrators held up Pandit Nehru for a few minutes shouting "Go Back Nehru". Some of the demonstrators entered the hall and continued to interrupt Pandit Nehru's speech

Pandit Nehru referred to the demonstration in his speech and said no doubt the military firings in the province had agitated the minds of a section of the people. He was sorry himself that the military had had to be employed in quelling the disturbances

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain who also addressed the meeting rebuked those who had staged the demonstration and said they had disgraced the student community and the Province as a whole by so insulting a leader of Pandit Nehru's eminence

Referring to the military firings, he asked what was the Government to do if people began looting and murdering those who did not subscribe to their views Such actions could not be countenanced by any civilised Government. There was no reason why such persons should not be shot down. By creating such disturbances, these elements had proved traitors to their country and put obstacles on the path of the cherished goal of freedom. Why should any mercy be shown to them?

In Stalin's Russia Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan said, people had to be shot down in hundreds and thousands when they retarded the country's cause. There was no reason why people who had helped in retarding the cause of freedom by creating these disturbances, and killing and maiming people of another community should not deserve the same fate.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain asked the student community to rise up to the occasion and take up the task of restoring normal conditions even at the cost of their studies. However he did not want volunteers who would go to the Ministers asking for the comforts of life before offering their services for such noble work. He wanted them to move about on foot, if necessary, and lead a life of austerity and carry on the work of rehabilitation

A number of students volunteered their services for carrying on the work of restoration of peace and amity.

College Hospital had been preceded by a day of comparative calm, but even then the size of the task which faced the doctors was apparent. Many victims would require weeks of care and treatment

His Excellency visited some of the refugee centres, one of which is being run by the Muslim League at the Anjuman Islamia Hall, accommodating nearly 1200 people, while another centre, recently taken over by Government, accommodated nearly 2000 men and women of all ages

Two relief centres are now being run by Government in Patna city, the Muslim League having agreed to these centres being taken over by Government. Government are also opening relief centres at Barh, 40 miles from Patna and at Biharsherif

They have also been running transport supply and a senior officer in charge of relief arrangements has been appointed with ten other gazetted officers to help him.

The Sub-Area Command, with headquarters at Patna under a Brigadier, has now been made an Area Command under Major General Russell.

One of the problems however facing the local authorities is the difficulty of access to isolated trouble spots due to the recent floods.

In the area of Pahar Gunj police station, however, the hours will be from sunset to sunrise.

DR. S.P. MOOKERJI'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Hindusthan National Guards And Hindu Mahasabha Relief

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9 (API): Appealing for funds for the Hindusthan National Guards and the Hindu Mahasabha Relief Fund, Dr. Shyamaprosad Mookherjee, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a press statement says:—

"About a week ago I had announced the formation of the Hindusthan National Guards. During this short period the response received from Bengal and other parts of India has been most encouraging.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

"The object of this organisation will be: (1) To strive for complete independence and integrity of Hindusthan; (2) to protect and defend the interests of the Hindus by all legitimate means; (3) to maintain peace and promote harmony among all the communities in India; (4) to safeguard and promote Hindu culture and religion; (5) to consolidate all classes and sections of Hindus leading to social and economic uplift and removal of untouchability and (6) to organise ambulance and medical units.

"This organisation will be open to Hindus, including Sikhs, Gurkhas, Buddhists and others who are prepared to accept its main objects. To harness the enthusiasm that has been roused, we require the services of well-trained organisors who will join us in a spirit of fearless service and devotion at this supreme crisis in the history of our country. We require large funds for successfully carrying our object into effect.

"I appeal to all Hindus in and outside Bengal who believe in the cause we have taken up, to send to us their generous contributions so that we may go ahead with our work

"All contributions are to be sent for the time being to the Treasurer, Hindusthan National Guard, 77, Asutosh Mookherjee Road, Calcutta."

CAUSE OF HINDUS IN BENGAL

Dr. Mookerjee adds: "The Hindu Mahasabha has also undertaken relief work among the distressed Hindus and for this purpose also I have received generous contributions from far and near. Such contributions are to be sent to the Treasurer of the Hindu Mahasabha Relief Fund. I have been receiving numerous letters and telegrams during the last few weeks from all parts of India. The widespread sympathy and anxiety thus shown fill us with hope and courage. The cause of Hindus in Bengal has now been accepted as the cause of Hindus throughout India.

"Let us not forget at this hour of peril that ours will be a long-drawn struggle. What is happening to-day in Bengal is not a mere communal outburst. It is an organised attempt on the part of a particular political party which is determined to carry into effect its political programme with the help of an organised Government. It is, therefore, all the greater reason that we should all sink our differences now and those who dare to stand out as Hindus must combine together to fight against the reactionary elements that are bent on destroying the very life-blood of Indian freedom and nationalism."

Stop Press

KHER VISITS AFFECTED AREAS

BOMBAY, Nov. 9 (API).

A surprise tour of the affected areas of the city for purposes of firsthand observation was made to-night by Mr. B. G. Kher, accompanied by Mr. Morarji Desai.

"LET US CARRY WEAPONS' PLEAD WEAKER VESSELS!

BOMBAY, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): A meeting of women residing in the suburban areas of Bombay which was held at Khar today under the presidentship of Mrs. Kudrikaben Anjaria demanded that women be allowed to carry weapons, to protect themselves.

The meeting also passed a resolution condemning the atrocities against women in East Bengal and other parts of the country.

U.S. "Gesture" To India

Prepared To Maintain Tariffs For Some Time

WASHIGTON, Nov. 10 (Reuter): The United States is prepared for some countries, such as India with "infant" industries, to maintain tariffs or other protective barriers for a specific period despite the general wish of the United States to abolish all such devices, Mr. William Clayton the Under-Secretary of State, delared at a Press Conference.

Mr. Clayton insisted, however, that a time limit should be set for these tariffs. The State Department favoured either the signing of "delayed action" tariffs reduction agreements or allowing infant industry countries to subsidise industries for a pre-determined period, he added.

Soekarno Consults Indonesian Cabinet

BATAVIA, Nov. 8, (Reuter): Doctor I. R. Soekarno, the Indonesian President and Dr. Sultan Sjahrir, Prime Minister, met the members of the Indonesian Cabinet in Jogjakarta Central Java, today for important talks on the outstanding problems in the Dutch-Indonesian negotiations.

The procedure at Cheribon on Monday when the Dutch and Indonesian delegations will meet under the Chairmanship of Lord Killearn, British Special Commissioner in South-East Asia, depends on the outcome of the Jogjakarta talks.

It was officially announced tonight that the next political meeting between the Dutch and Indonesian delegates would also take place at Cheribon on Monday.

The Indonesian Ministers said, before leaving for the Jogjakarta meeting today, that they were optimistic that they would be able to go to Chribon with proposals acceptable to the Dutch.

INDIAN PEDLARS DO WELL IN LONDON

Plead Ignorance Of English, And Overcharge Customers

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuter): When Mohammed Ganny, an Indian pedlar, was charged at Nottingham yesterday with street trading offences a solicitor told the magistrates that the authorities are troubled by Indian pedlars making enormous profits by selling their ware door to door and have a community fund to pay fines when prosecuted for overcharging and other offences. "In every case they give the same excuse—they cannot spean English, but they understand enough to sell their wares and do well for themselves", said the solicitor. Ganny pleaded ignorance of language and English Laws. He was fined £13.

Sweden Approves Trade Proposals With Russia

STOCKHOLM Nov 9. (A.P.A.): The Swedish Parliament's Foreign Committee yesterday approved the Government's proposals concerning trade with the Soviet Union, saying that rejection might close the way to increased trade with Russia "for a considerable time."

The Committee said it was unavoidable that the agreement should impose a strain on certain sections of the nation's economy owing to current shortages

Eight liberal and conservative members of the 16-man committee said in a separate statement that there was "evident danger in the promised credit that deliveries cannot be fulfilled without a reduction in domestic building and construction activity."

Because a credit of one billion crowns (about 68,750,000 pounds) constituted the basis for negotiations the eight members said, the agreement "became oversized", with increasing risk of repercussions on Sweden's supply situation.

LAHORE, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif, President-Elect of the Pakistan Conference, which opens here tomorrow, arrived from Peshawar today and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. He was taken through the city in a procession which included a large number of the Members of the Muslim League National Guard, carrying Muslim League flags and spears.

The procession terminated at the Pakistan conference pandal where Pir Sahib performed the flag hoisting ceremony.

Goa Repression Issue Raised In U.N.O.

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST PORTUGAL'S POLICY

Mrs. Pandit Backs Claim Of Eire And Transjordan

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York), Nov. 8 (Reuter): Goa figured in the discussion in the Political Committee of the United Nations to-day when Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation declared:

"Portugal's colonial policy is thoroughly reactionary. I speak from experience, for we know what Portuguese policy is and the manner in which Portugal has been dealing with her subjects in the tiny Portuguese settlement of Goa in India.

Mrs. Pandit, who was handicapped by a bad cold, was applauded at the conclusion of her speech.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation told the Political Committee of the United Nations to-day that India regretted that Eire had not been recommended by the Security Council for membership of the United Nations.

"There is no doubt that Eire is a peace-loving nation", Mrs. Pandit said. "Perhaps Eire was a little too peace-loving during the war.

"Eire could not be admitted as an original member of the United Nations because at that time the definition of a peace-loving country was that it should have declared war. That definition is no longer applicable.

"We feel that Eire fully satisfies the conditions laid down in Article 4 of the Charter.

"India has always had a certain fundamental sympathy with Eire. Eire like India has fought long and hard for her freedom. Indeed our eminent patriots used to follow Irish methods for obtaining freedom. Later, however, thanks to the gospel of non-violence elaborated by Mahatma Gandhi we have been following a different and noble method for the achievement of freedom."

EIRE EMINENTLY FITTED

Mrs. Pandit said: "This however does not detract from our admiration for the tenacity and vigour with which Eire conducted her own struggle. Eire is thus not merely peace-loving but a freedom-loving country eminently fitted for the membership of the United Nations."

Mrs. Pandit said that the Indian delegation felt that Transjordan should also be a member of the United Nations. "We have sympathy with Transjordan as a Middle-East State which has recently obtained independence. Doubts have been expressed in the committee regarding the degree of independence which she has obtained. Even if these doubts were justified we feel that they should not stand in the way of Transjordan's membership of the United Nations. I say this as a subject of a country which has herself not yet obtained complete independence."

Mrs. Pandit said that the Indian delegation felt that the question of Albania's admission to the United Nations should be reconsidered. "I was impressed by the figures given by the Soviet delegate regarding the sacrifices made by Albania which was one of the first victims in the struggle against Fascism and Nazism during the war."

UNFIT

Mrs. Pandit continued: "Among the applicants for admission to the United Nations there is in our opinion one country, and one only, which is definitely not fitted to be a member of the United Nations—I mean Portugal. I say this with regret for I am fully aware of the magnificent contribution which Portugal has made to the sum total of human civilisation. The fact that a country had a great past should not blind us to its present conduct

"The Portuguese Government is from all accounts authoritarian. It has distinctly a Fascist flavour and its collaboration with Franco-Spain does not add to its credit.

"Moreover its colonial policy is thoroughly reactionary. I speak from experience for we know what the Portuguese policy is and the manner in which Portugal has been dealing with her subjects in the tiny Portuguese settlement of Goa in India.

"There civil liberties are severely curtailed. There is little freedom of speech and any one who criticises the policy of the Portuguese administration is brought to book—often by court-martial—and given inhuman sentences."

PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Mrs. Pandit said that the Portuguese administration in India formed a glaring contrast with that of the French administration of their own settlements. "Here I would like to pay a tribute to the French authorities who have been following a liberal policy and who declared their intention to respect the wishes of the people of French settlements in India in regard to their future relations with the Indian self-government."

Expressing the Indian delegation's satisfaction that Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden were going to be admitted to the United Nations, Mrs. Pandit said that she felt that if the General Assembly thought that the Security Council had refused to recommend a State for membership on inadequate or unfair grounds then it was open to, and indeed incumbent on, the General Assembly to ask the Security Council to reconsider its attitude. "For these reasons India will support any resolution which has this object in view."

Mrs. Pandit's speech was applauded. She was handicapped by a bad cold from which she was suffering for the last 24 hours. She sneezed several times and at the end hurried back to the hotel to rest.

MRS. PANDIT TIRED OF CAMERA

NEW YORK, November 9. (A.P.A.): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Chief Indian delegate to the United Nations Assembly, is tired of the constant flash of photographers' flash bulbs about her

She turned on one photographer and said: "No pictures. Find a better subject. I have left my children at home behind me. I am not here to be a glamour girl."

"She sure is, though," one of the gray-haired delegates said, wistfully.

Ultimatum To Chinese Female Cops

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9 (U.P.A.): The Chinese policewomen today were given three days in which to cut their hair and remove all makeup under penalty of being fired.

The order was issued o that the policewomen might show "seriousness and dignity."

ITALY REFUSES TO SURRENDER GORIZIA

NEW YORK Nov. 9, (Reuter): The Italian Government has said in a note handed to the Big Four Foreign Ministers that Marshal Tito's latest offer forms the basis for negotiation except in relation to the town of Gorizia which Italy is unable to cede.

The note adds that the Italian Government is unable to consider the Surrender of Gorizia and confirms the principle that the new frontier should be on the ethnic line and include plebiscites

TITO'S PROPOSALS

The reported offer from Marshal Tito to cede Trieste to Italian sovereignty in exchange for full Yugoslav Sovereignty over Gorizia is felt here to have little bearing on the negotiations in progress in the Council of Foreign Ministers to settle the problems of Trieste and Italo-Yugoslav boundaries writes Sylvain Mangeot Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

SLENDER CHANCES FOR TITO'S PROPOSALS

Marshal Tito's proposal is seen here as having a very slender chance of acceptance because it would leave Trieste as an isolated Italian island inside Yugoslav territory with vital rail communications through Gorizia to Italy left in Yugoslav hands

Some observers here see this Togliatti — Tito move as dictated by motives of domestic Italian and Yugoslav politics and by the desire of the Italian and Yugoslav Communists to create an impression of willingness to make a reasonable compromise. Marshal Tito's proposal appears to observers to be the last attempt by Yugoslavia to have her cake and eat it while prepared to accept the ultimate decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers

Unprepared To Break With Franco

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, Nov. 9, (Reuter): It is understood that the United States is not yet prepared to take strong action against Franco Spain such as the economic sanctions proposed by white Russia.

A meeting of the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly today discussed the whole question along the lines that time is not yet ripe for such decisive action, but did not reach a definite decision. The position will be reviewed again next week

White Russia has presented an amendment to the Polish resolution which asks the United Nations to break off diplomatic relations with Spain proposing that each member of the United Nations should terminate commercial relations as well, such an action to include suspension of communications by rail, sea, air, post and telegraph.

U. S. BREAKS WITH ALBANIA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, (Reuter:) The United States Government is withdrawing its political representative in Albania, it is offically announced here.

The American Mission in Albania has been unable to achieve the purposes for which it was originally sent, the state department said. The withdrawal had been decided "in view of the continued unwillingness of the present Albanian regime to assume the bilateral commitments and obligations entered into between the two countries before Italy invaded Albania) which are in no instances of an onerous character"

RETURN OF LEPROSY TO BRITAIN

Sequel To Contact Of Servicemen With Indians

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuter): Contacts made by British servicemen and civilians in India and Burma during the war may lead to a return to Britain of leprosy, the dreaded tropical disease, driven from Britain over 300 years ago by advancing medical science. Dr. A. B. MacDonald, the Medical Superintendent of the Nigerian Leper Settlement, forecast this last night at a meeting of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

Dr. MacDonald said: "The incubation period is from two to ten years. Already there are in my colony 80 African soldiers who have returned from India and Burma suffering from leprosy."

Explaining his forecast after the meeting, Dr. MacDonald declared that British servicemen, who had been in contact with leprosy in India and Burma, would not know of it for some years. It took about three years to render a patient symptom free.

The Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, who presided referred to leper windows in British churches and the fact that one of the best-known London hospitals—St. Bartholomew's—was originally a place where lepers could go. "We have stamped out leprosy in this country but it still prevails in the British Empire." Lord Pethick-Lawrence said. "In Nigeria there are something like half-million lepers and at least a million in India."

RED ZONE AUSTRIANS ASKED TO RETURN EAST

VIENNA, Nov. 9 (Reuter) Austrians who formerly lived in what is now Soviet zone and fled westwards in the last days of the war must return there at once under as Austrian Government order, announced today.

The order which applies to persons over 18 forbids the issue of ration cards in December to all who have not by then returned to their former homes.

ABDUL RASHID TO BE LAHORE CHIEF JUSTICE

LONDON, Nov. 9 (A.P.A.): The King has appointed Sir Abdul Rashid to be Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, it was officially announced last night.

The vacancy was caused by the appointment of Sir Arthur Trevor Harries to be Chief Justice of the High Court in Calcutta.

Raja Bahadur Bishwanath Saran Singh of Tiloi, President of the British India Association of Oudh, died of heart failure at his Lucknow residence on Friday.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

LOHANA'S CHARGES AGAINST ME. AMUSING ARGUMENTS. DISILLUSIONMENT AFTER ELECTION. PLAIN AS PIKESTAFF. WHOM TO SUPPORT? WHY HAVE A COMMITTEE THEN? GENERAL BODY HOODWINKED.

I welcome the criticisms levelled against me by Kamalakant G. Lohana, the Chairman of the last annual general meeting of the BPOA. We can easily pardon his ignorance when he calls my comments in the "Sportsman's Sportsfolio" as a belated report of the said meeting. Besides the publication of my articles does not rest with me. It lies in the hands of the Sub-Editors who have to find space for them at the expense of political and commercial news. However, we need not bother about that. I am indeed surprised to hear that the "vituperations and personal aspersions" displayed in the "write up' were "utterly fallacious".

AMUSING ARGUMENTS

To start with, in refutation to my charge that 'I have never seen him anywhere near the Olympic Games during my thirty years of sporting life in Bombay. he not only parades his Life Membership of the BPOA. but asserts that he represents the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana on the body as well for years". Have you heard anything more amusing than this? Does the Life Membership of the BPOA make one an expert on Olympic games or an active participator in them? In that case millennium must have arrived in the sporting life of Bombay!

As for his representation of the Hindu Gymkhana, of what value is it when this institution does not take any active interest in the Olympic Games? During my 30 years' association with it, I have never seen them promoting any of its branches seriously. Lohana may perhaps tell us when his Gymkhana sent representatives to the Olympic Meets in recent years, especially during his tenure of office.

Although I was connected with the B.P.O.A. for ten years since its inception, I did not know that the Hindu Gymkhana had a representative on the B.P.O.A. Committee. The Rule Book does not show it either. All I can say is that it is a flight of imagination on the part of Lohana.

Then he claims to have served the B.P.O.A. in various capacities and places, in the Committee Room, on the field or on the road." This is also news to me as I have never seen him anywhere near them. Will he tell us since when he has been on the Committee and in what capacity he served during the Games?

DISILLUSIONMENT AFTER ELECTION

Now let us turn to his election to the Chair. There was no opposition to it simply because few people knew him personally. So they expected him to be just and impartial But his ignorance of the working of the Association placed him completely in the hands of the Secretaries. That is exactly my complaint. The unconscionable delay he made in starting the meeting exasperated many of the members. They were anxious to finish the meeting as quickly as possible and go home before the curfew. It was natural therefore that they would resent any waste of their valuable time for reasons which they thought flimsy. If the Chairman had allowed the Secretaries to reply to the questions put forward by Jameson Dara Taraporewalla, R. N. Utchil and Ullal Rao,—of which due notice had been given—the meeting might have decided the issues on merit.

PLAIN AS PIKESTAFF

Haldipur's case was as plain as a pikestaff. Secretary Bhoot had refused to accept his fees saying that he had ceased to be a member. The contention on his behalf was that he had not been served with a notice of demand nor had he refused to pay them. So the Secretary had no right to refuse to accept payment when it was offered, nor cancel his membership. In the circumstances, it was childish on the part of the Chairman to say that the aggrieved member might have pleaded his case before the members instead of Jameson championing his cause. It beats me how Haldipur could attend the meeting when he was told that he had ceased to be a member!

I fail to understand also why the attention of members is not drawn to the rule which lays down that those who do not pay their annual subscription by 30th of June would be debarred from the elections etc. when reminders are sent for it. To remind them about after this date has passed is ridiculous.

WHOM TO SUPPORT?

"The Chairmanship was thorny." "Lohana says," and the meeting was really a vexatious one, because a few dissentients present chose to adopt obstructive and dilatory tactics throughout, whose cause, whether right or wrong, the correspondent of yours seems to be espousing. I have not the slightest idea whether the cause of dissension, immediate or remote, are real or justifiable".

Here I plead guilty to the charge. I have certainly taken up of those who really matter in the athletic world of Bombay—nay, India. If by espousing the cause of Jameson. Utchil Ullal Rao and others of their stamp I have committed a mistake, I am unrepentant. Because, to my mind, these sportsmen deserve a thousand times more support than those who are now ruling the roost of the B.P.O.A. It is they who have brought Bombay athletics to its present stage —and not Bhoot and Co. Unfortunately men like Lohana are ignorant of their services. I should like to ask them who would adorn our Olympic Games if these stars stay away? Who would coach our promising youngsters, if these experts non-co-operate.

WHY HAVE A COMMITTEE THEN?

Lohana pontifically states that he could not persuade himself to agree with the manner in which the dissentients sought to register the same. I do not know what he objected to. But I could not find anything objectionable in their manner. All that they wanted were certain informations regarding accounts, especially some items of expenditure. If these were vouchsafed to them, the members present could have judged whether they were right or wrong.

The point at issue was that the statement of accounts was not presented to the Managing Committee and some of the items of expenditures were inordinately high. The fact that they were approved by the President and passed by the auditors does not alter the position. In that case, you may as well abolish the Committee and leave verything to the President who may have no time to scrutinize them!

With regard to the resignation of J.R.D. Tata from the Presidentship his letter of resignation speaks for itself. Lohana may ask Bhoot to publish it. I do not know how they elected him Patron-in-Chief of the Association when the Rule No. 3, definitely lays it down that only the Governor of the province can hold this office

Is It True?

That the life membership of a sporting institution makes one expert in the Olympic Games, because one of the present luminaries of the BPOA thinks so?

That the representation of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana is another qualification?

That Kamalakant Lohana dreamt that he was taking active part in the Olympic Games every year by keeping at a safe distance from the track, field and the road events?

That he believed to be in the Committee of the BPOA for years by entering its sacred arena this year after elbowing out prominent athletes like Jameson?

That he evades the question of presentation of accounts to the Committee by rolling the President, Treasurer and Secretaries into that corporate whole?

That he will now propose to abolish the BPOA Committee as it is superfluous for all practical purposes?

That one Dictator may be appointed in future to run all the sporting events in Bombay because Committee members are sometimes inconvenient for high riding?

That even ordinary members may be short-circuited because they hamper the progress of adventurers?

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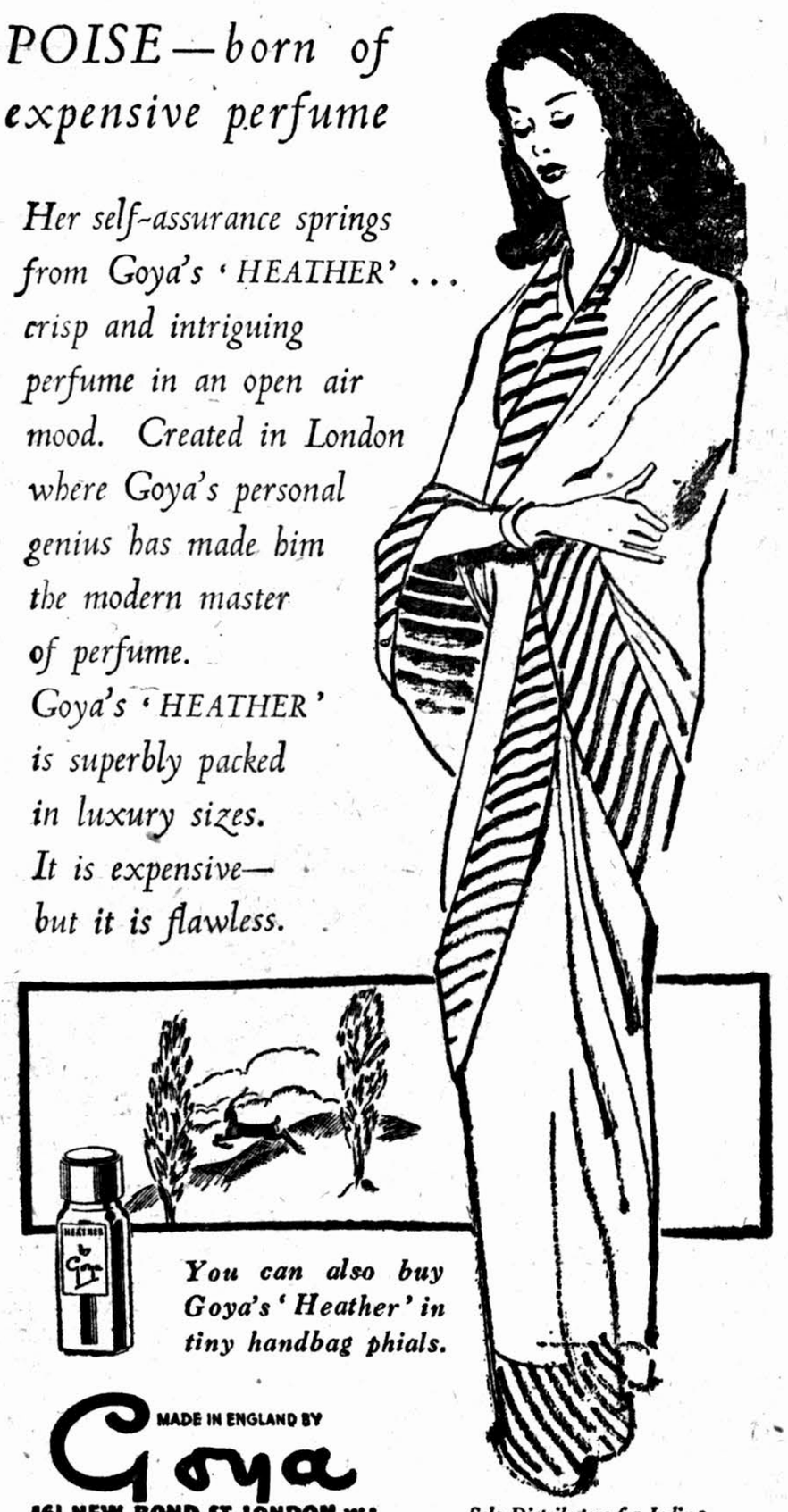

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RADIO-BUTCHERY OF INDIAN MUSIC

By Susheela Misra

Three weeks ago we published an article "I Hate the B. B. C." in view of a similar feeling entertained by many listeners in India regarding the A. I. R. One of the foremost complaints levelled against the A. I. R. is in respect of the treatment meted out to classical music. As our contributor says, "The dignified Dhrupads, sublime Khayals, the exquisite Thumris and the clever Tappas of old are being ousted by the jumpy, jerky little geets, lust-laden film ghazals, drawing Dadras and the jarring Thumris which are being piped or crooned out from the Radio Stations all day long".

We would welcome contributions on various aspects of the A. I. R. from our readers.

Let us talk it over—

Madras was the first province in India to grant women the right to vote along with men as early as 1916. (Compared with England and America the women's suffrage movement in India achieved early success). Once again, Madras will lead the rest of the country in giving women a free entry into the world of matrimony on par with men!

An Anti-Dowry Bill will be shortly introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the province by the Madras Government itself. Like the first venture in siding the cause of women, this second venture too is sure to be met with great opposition. What does it matter to the die-hards if woman has proved her abilities in various fields of work or even if a new era, full of promise, is dawning upon the whole nation? They must hug the old ways howsoever pernicious they may be in the vastly changed social conditions. They must raise the cry of 'religion in danger' and exploit ignorance of the people at large to back their arguments.

Unfortunately reforms like the Anti-Dowry Bill or Anti-Bigamy Bill are not only opposed by these 'pseudo' religionists. It wouldn't be very difficult to call their bluff. But even the so-called educated join their ranks. For argument's sake they do not mind going to unreasonable lengths. So we need not be surprised if the Bill is opposed by some on the plea of infringement of individual liberty. (And be sure, among them will be the few rich)! For, the Bill does not seek to prevent the payment of dowry only but it also puts a "ceiling" of 2,000 rupees upon the wedding gifts which are exchanged by the two uniting parties. That would eliminate some more loopholes in the Bill.

★ ★ ★

Is it not strange that the dowry system should still hang like a sword upon the necks of parents and girls while a healthy change has taken place as regards the age of marriageable girls? In olden days when girls did not go to school and were married off at the age of eight or ten, it was all right to give a dowry. But now when parents spend upon their girls' education and when they are married at the age of eighteen and later, the dowry becomes a double burden upon the poor parents. And when there are more than two or three daughters to be married, the plight of the father is most pitiable.

As nature does not always believe in the law of compensation, more often than not, it so happens that a father of many daughters has only one son or none at all. So nothing is added to his credit while big sums are given away with the young maidens. These always occur so many instances wherein a nearly settled match is broken off because the poor father is not able to raise the exact sum of the dowry promised! Besides instances are not lacking where the highest bidder has snatched away the 'prize boy' from his ill-equipped competitor. The whole thing is abominable and the earlier it is banished, the better it will be for every woman. No longer need the parents grudge distributing sugar amongst friends at the birth of a female child while they may still continue to distribute "pedhas" at the birth of a son!!

People big and not-so-big have gone and seen the aftermath of the Eastern Bengal tragedy. However, one wonders why our enthusiastic and elite women who flocked at the I.N.A. Trials, have not yet gone to stricken Bengal where women were so mercilessly treated by men gone wild. Perhaps these gentle women don't know that there is something spectacular even in such ghastly tragedy which brings a supreme catharsis in the human soul. And aren't we supposed to be more humane than mere man?

It's a shame that so far only two or three women have visited Noakhali and Chandpur, the irrepressible Aruna Asaf Ali and the unassuming Sucheta Kripalani who accompanied her husband on his tour of Bengal. Now there comes a report that Begum Akhtar Suleman, the Bengal Premier's daughter, is to accompany Gandhiji when he goes to Eastern Bengal.

In the absence of any open condemnation coming from a representative organisation like the All-India Muslim League Women's Conference, such efforts are hardly likely to be of help to the victims. Now, I am not doubting the good intentions of Begum Suleman, but I for one feel it would have been more appropriate if she had accompanied her father on this tour earlier. Perhaps she could have told a thing or two to her slow moving Abbajan! History of bygone days offers many instances where daughters and wives have influenced their menfolk in the cause of humanity.

—*Leela.*

One of the tragedies of this unfortunate country is the total lack of encouragement, appreciation and patronage of the fine arts. The other day an artist rightly complained that the Fine Arts are "the Cinderellas" of India. It would be equally apt to apply the simile to Indian classical music at the hands of most of the A.I.R. Stations.

It has often been claimed by the Radio people that they have brought about a "phenomenal increase" in the number of music-listeners, and that for each cultivated listener of former days they have created a thousand today. This is very gratifying indeed, but what sort of music, if one may ask, have they sought to popularize?

The "Modern Music"

The Radio and the Talkies seem to have conspired to prostitute national tastes and create a new class of music—"modern music"—which is "cheap, pretentious, hybrid, bizarre and often vulgar"—and a new class of listeners who are utterly indifferent to classical values and who never bother if the music served up to them is "just ginger bread and tinsel". Lovers of genuine classical music stand aghast at the unscrupulous manner in which classical music is being "butchered, chopped, minced and roasted" to be made into the "cheap and pretentious", markettable light songs. The dignified Dhrupads, sublime Khayals, the exquisite Thumris and the clever Tappas of old are being ousted by the jumpy jerky little geets, lust-laden film-Ghazals, drawling Dadras, and the jarring Thumris which are being piped or crooned out from the Radio Stations all day long. Such is the quality of today's popular music that anyone can aspire to be a radio-singer!

An unmusical ear or a grating voice ("voice" by courtesy!!) seem to be no obstacles in the path to radio-stardom. Especially the Geets, of which the A.I.R. doles out generous helpings to the hungry listeners day in and day out, are so tuneless and easy to grasp that anybody who is prepared to make a fool of oneself is given a chance to be trotted to the glamorous mike as a Geet-singer. 'Anything to be a radio-star' seems to be their policy. These willing "stars", and the professional women-singers—of whom very few are really trained or good singers—form the bulk of Radio-artistes. The Radio lives on them. Really talented classical musicians are occasionally brought to the mike but then the time allotted to them (Bombay and the South Indian Stations may be excluded) is so inadequate that by the time the atmosphere of one substantial rag is created, "the signal for forced landing" (to quote no less an authority than Ustad Faiyaz Khan) chokes them off and forces them to make way for the next artist—a geet-singer, most probably!

Responsibility Of Radio

This is what perhaps often makes the genuine music lover wonder in distress—"Is our art going to be just a thing with a glorious past and hardly any future"? But I emphatically feel that such pessimism is unnecessary because these varieties of light music, like all fickle, new fangled fashions, are bound to pass. "Like wind they come, like water they go". Even the genuinely melodious and lilting songs which the New Theatres has been giving us through Saigal's golden throat are being relegated to the limbs of forgotten things like discarded mistresses as soon as their novelty wears out. The reason is that however catchy and captivating, they lack that integrity which alone can make them worthwhile or lasting.

Although the A.I.R. 'never promised to act as a "liaison" between the two schools of high brow and low brow', they can certainly strive towards a better appreciation and popularisation of genuine Art and artists. High brow music has that "sublimity which pulls a man out of the smallness of his self and points to something higher", while low-brow music has for its object nothing but temporary pleasure. Vaguely one can associate classical music with something "spiritual" and light music with something "sensual". One is of the air divine, the other is of the earth, earthy.

The A.I.R. is the only powerful instrument which can and has brought music within easy reach of every home. As such it is the most potent force to mould musical fashions and prevent further prostitution and degradation of musical tastes in this country. On the Radio, therefore, devolves the responsibility of fostering the development of music possessing "integrity without which it is not a work of Art."

Orchestra And Announcers

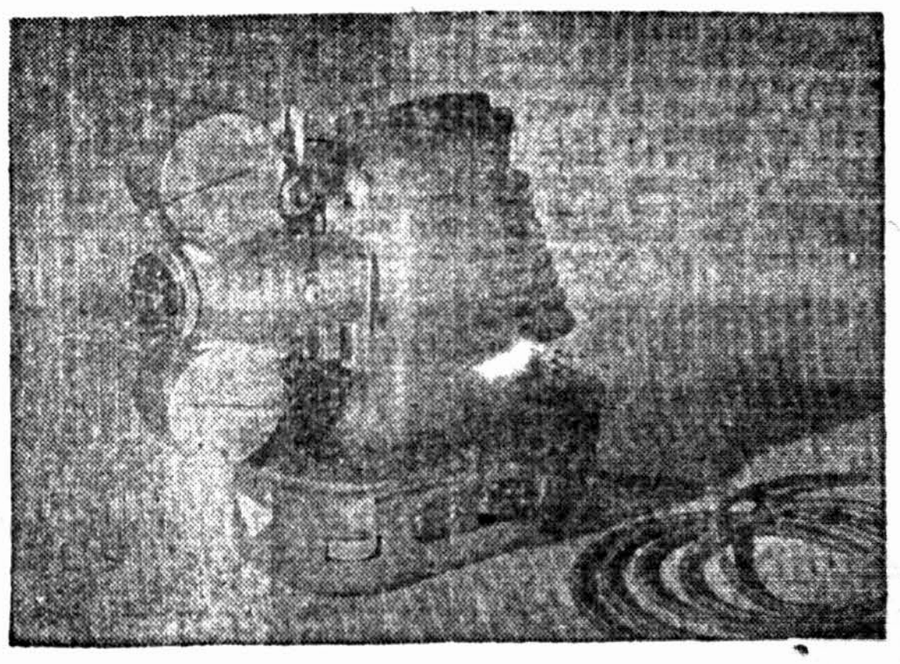
One wishes that all other Radio stations could emulate the example of the Bombay A.I.R. where the music-programmes are of a better standard, the classical musicians are given programmes fairly often. Special care seems to be taken over the quality of artistes who are introduced before the mike. For instance, a comparison of the Bombay Radio Orchestra with the other Aerial Orchestra will prove how the former insists on quality while in the latter, the "jewels" ("ratans" as they are called) seem to hold the view that tuning of instruments is an unnecessary botheration and that occasional harmony in a long tune of discords is also called an orchestra! What sort of an orchestra can be produced by a conglomeration of untuned and inharmonious instruments? Even the heavenly names that are given to the tunes can't make them endurable—much less enjoyable. As comparisons are apt to be odious, it is no use multiplying instances.

Isn't it high time for a change in this state of affairs? To begin with, what about having in the music section people who Really know something of music?—At present, such is the strange crew that fills the posts that one has always to be prepared to hear announcements like—'Master Kedar will now sing rag Pathak ("sounds like "Deepak" isn't it?) or Ustad Hameer (like Hamid, eh?) will sing alaps in rag Fida and so on!! But if the announcer is innocent of any musical knowledge, how can he be expected to know which is which?

Another proper step towards improvement would be to give more of classical music and less of the jazzy stuff. Voice-tests should be made stricter affairs, and singers below a certain standard should be ruthlessly given the unkind cut and a kind suggestion to improve themselves. Such strict insistence on quality is ultimately bound to raise the standard of music and good aspiring singers to bestow some pains on this art. It is sheer blasphemy to handle this divine art so lightly. A panel of connoisseurs of music who will be more interested in the music rather than in the musicians should be set up. That will make a world of difference!

Britain Can Make It

SEWING MACHINE OF TOMORROW: A portable, electrically-driven aluminium sewing machine designed by Mr. F. H. K. Henrion and Mr. J. E. Woods included in the "Designs of the Future" section of the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition opened by the King at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.



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KANARESE ANNUALS

CHITRA SAMACHAR.

The Deepavali Special Number of this Anglo-Kannada cinema monthly journal published at Bangalore City contains, as may be expected articles and information of interest mostly to movie-fans. There are some short stories also. The number is priced at Re. 1.

PAURAVANI

The sixth annual Special Number of this well-known Kannada monthly journal edited by Mr. R. V. Bhadranna and published at Bangalore City contains contributions, including poetic ones, of literary, political, social and economic interest from well-known Kannada writers and public men like Messrs. T Siddhalingayya, A. N. Krishna Rao, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Dr. D. K. Bharadwaj, Mrs. R. Kalyanamma, Mrs. Jayalaxmi R. Sreenivas, Prof. R V. Jagirdar and others. A few short stories also figure in the journal. The publication, though containing 152 pages, is priced at annas eight only.

VAHINI

This leading Kannada literary monthly magazine, edited by Mr M. S Chintamani has come out as a Gandhi Birthday Number, providing a rich and varied fare to its readers. Among the contributors to the Number are such well-known writers as D. R. Bendre, K. Shivram Karanth, A. N. Krishna Rao, Dasarathi Dikshit, H. S Patil, R. S. Muguli, D. K. Bharadhwaj and D. S. Karki. There are a number of readable short stories, poems and essays in literary criticism in the journal, which is priced at Re. 1.

Books On I.N.A.

"MEET THE HEROES" by Jag Parvesh Chander, Jai Hind Publishers, Lahore. Rs. 2-4
"MEET COL. LAKSHMI" by Jag Parvesh Chander, Indian Printing Works, Lahore Rs. 1-4.
"I. N. A. ON TRIAL" Jai Hind Publishers, Lahore. Rs. 3-12.

"FACTS ABOUT I. N. A." by A. B. Saqui, Modern Publications, Lahore Rs. 3-8.

Here are four publications in the evergrowing literature on the Indian National Army. The first two books are by Jag Parvesh Chander and they are meant to be pen portraits of Shah Nawaz, Dhillon, Sahgal and Laksmi, the four figures which have been most in the limelight during the last year.

This introduction no doubt had a passing interest for the countless admirers of I.N.A. The pseudo-Nichols style adopted by the author and the complete lack of the critical faculty in assessing his heroes and heroines are however hardly likely to recommend these publications to the serious reader. Col. Lakshmi herself to be sure, will be revolted by her being compared to the divine Seeta.

The third book deals with the historic I. N. A. trial in the Red Fort, Delhi and summarises the proceedings in a readable compass. Mr. Saqui's book gives a connected history of the I. N. A. right from its earliest inception. It contains various interesting sidelights on the achievements of Netaji and his comrades.

N. J.

Diwali Numbers

VIVIDHA VRITTA.

Though the Divali number of this leading Marathi weekly is smaller than usual, it is full of excellent seasonal fare. A number of well-known writers have contributed a variety of articles catering to different literary tastes. Mr. A K. Priyolkar's "Yajurved Brahmin"—the story of a Jesuit imposter—is of historical importance.

MAHA-RASHTRA.

The Divali number of this monthly is also its 101th number. The handsome get-up and varigated features show the progress done by the journal in the last few years. The editorial refers to the various struggles through which the "Maha-Rashtra" had to pass since its inception. A number of short stories makes this issue welcome holiday reading.

Patrika Puja Number

The annual Puja issue of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Calcutta, is of the usual high standard both from the contents and the production point of view. This is a pleasant surprise considering the disturbed conditions through which Calcutta has been passing for months now. The contributions range over a very wide field and will appeal to all moods and tastes. Sir B. P. Singh Roy writes on "Fundamentals of the Indian Constituion", a study which is of great topical interest to-day. Another article worth noting is by the late Shri Mahadev Desai on "Gandhi and Masaryk." A number of humorous sketches and cartoons and the two photo studies of Gandhiji and Nehru (with daughter and grandson) add to the attraction of the number.

A Friend Of India

"LEAVES FROM MY MEMORY'S SKETCH-BOOK" by Gertrude Murray, Hind Kitabs, Price Rs. 2/8.

India has cast its spell upon many a foreigner. Gertrude Murray seems to have fallen under that spell long before she actually came to this country as a war evacuee. A large part of this book is thus naturally devoted to India, though her reminiscences of Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia and Turkey are also amusing. She has penetrating observation, a keen sense of humour and above all a certain warm sympathy for all her fellow-beings, whether black, brown or white. That is exactly why her writing reads different from the tourist stuff to which we are usually regaled.

Indian readers will naturally be interested in the latter part of the book. Miss Murray's various experiences will strike a sympathetic chord in many a heart. Particulary her efforts to learn Kathakali in its very home are extremely diverting. Unfortunately she could not master that intricate art, but her stay in the south made her a lasting friend of the unsophisticated, rural India. "It is above all the frankness and simplicity that I find in all truly Indian things", she writes, "that makes me see India as a youth still young and vigorous with all of his life yet before him."

G.

NEW MAC OF WELDED PLASTIC

The plastic mackintosh of the future will not be stitched—it will be welded.

Research shows that unskilful stitching makes small tears in the material which run into each other unless they are strongly reinforced. Welding answers the problem.

The sheets of plastics to be joined are placed between two electrodes. When the edges melt momentarily, they are pressed together to form a durable seam.

At least one British firm is using this method already. It will be seen at the "Daily Graphic" Plastics Exhibition opening at Dorland Hall from November 7.

Plastic thimbles to be available as souvenirs will be made by a demonstration machine in the same section of the Exhibition.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Last evening we had been to Manora (at Karachi). And what a happy time we had on the sea and in the boat! It was just a private-cum-Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' excursion organised by Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani President, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, to whom our thanks are due not only for this enjoyment but also for all kinds of comforts that she has very kindly provided for us.

We remained at Larkana for two days. You know, Larkana is my native place—It was such a joy going through its streets, including the street where I was born. Sweet memories of childhood and boyhood days came jumping to my mind; and it was a pleasure also to meet old friends and acquaintances and relatives. I joined the Larkana Balkan-ji-Bari in their Divali celebrations, and I must say the children's programme was well arranged

One day, then, we passed at Kambar, a village near Larkana. That was the actual Diwali day. Crowds of people had gathered there for the Diwali fair. It was a hard job to remain in the midst of the hustle and bustle of the crowds. So, once in a way, I agreed with my friends to visit the local Cinema House. To be frank, the fair there was a greater attraction than the picture. You may be surprised to learn, too, that the picture was cut short owing to the stoppage of electricity—which, I came to know, was a usual occurrence at that place.

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Then, we were at Hyderabad for two days. Here Bapa Kishinchand, whom I referred to last week, was our host, and I cannot do full justice, even if I use columns and pages, to describe his hospitality—so kind was he. A walk to the hills at night and to Bapa's Farm in the early morning: these walks were real luxuries. We had a children's gathering in the morning and a workers' meeting in the evening. Children's items were superb, and it was a pleasure to see that Hyderabad had such a large number of enthusiastic workers.

I must not forget to say that we enjoyed the lunch also at the place of Shri Ladharam Mohandas, President of the Hyderabad Balkan-ji-Bari, although unfortunately he was not able to join us himself at the table, as he was indisposed. And I must also record with gratitude the services rendered by Shri Nanik Motwani, Secretary of the local Bari—He was simply ready to do for us all that we desired. At 12 o'clock midnight, just at the time of the parting of the day and the night, we parted with him. Bapa Kishinchand, Shrimati Rukiben and sister Bhagi, who had come to see us off at the station, with heavy hearts.

Karachi is already humming with activties and beautiful programmes. By this time I have met good many Bari workers and the Pushpa Bhavan children. Well, Pushpa Bhavan is a pre-primary school run here by the Balkan-ji-Bari. These tiny tots of the Bal Mandir are an entertainment by themselves, and like all children, so soon have they become friendly with us, as if we knew each other since ages. At present I am trying to get in touch with all friends here. Karachi is the place where I had passed my youth, and where I was connected with a number of activities, ere I left Sind. About all these things, then, in my next week's letter.

★ ★ ★

I understand that preparations for the forthcoming All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Bombay are in full swing. Those interested in the Child Welfare Conference, also proposed to be held there in Christmas may communicate with the General Secretary, B. P Balkan-ji-Bari, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1, for details and particulars. It is hoped that Balkan-ji-Bari workers from all parts of India will muster strong at the conference, which we have got an opportunity to hold exactly after five years.

His Worship the Mayor of Bombay has forwarded to us a letter received by him from Mr. Robert L. Haslem; 119 A, Chapel Street, St. Kilda, S2 Vic., Australia; who is "anxious to write to pen-friends in India interested in exchanging postage stamps." He has a large quantity of Australian and New Zealand stamps for exchanging with the postage stamps of India and other countries. It is hoped that the Balkan-ji-Bari boys interested in this hobby will get in touch with the correspondent directly and as early as possible.

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? And why have you delayed? Please write for full particulars and enrolment forms to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will be proud to have joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—The Children's Garden!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

At the District Children's Gathering and the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Meeting at Sukkur (Sind): Swami Krishnanand (left) hoisting the National Flag; Office-Bearers of the Sukkur Balkan-ji-Bari (centre)—Shri Hassanand Gandhi, President, Miss Saraswati Panjirani, Vice-President, and Shri Sadhuram Nihalani, Secretary; and Shri Kishinchand "Bewas" (right)—President of the Children's Gathering.

Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers who met at Sukkur.

Children going for an outing in the camel carts at Sukkur.

COLOUR AND LIGHTING IN INDUSTRY

By R. R. Hyde

In visiting some of the old mill buildings which still exist in Lancashire—one of Britain's most industrial counties—one is forced to the conclusion that the poet William Blake (1757-1827) had good cause for his condemnation of the 'dark, Satanic mills". He was properly moved by humanitarian motives, and one wonders, too, what economic loss was suffered both by British industry and Britain herself by the conditions then accepted as normal.

An idea continued for many years in Britain and other industrial countries is illustrated by an experience within my vivid memory. In a visit to a Midland factory at a time when the old, dirty, frosted glass was being replaced with clear glass, I found that this action on the part of the factory director seemed to the workers to be revolutionary. The director explained that light, colour, change of interest, rest for the eyes, all had a profound psychological effect upon outlook as well as upon efficiency in production

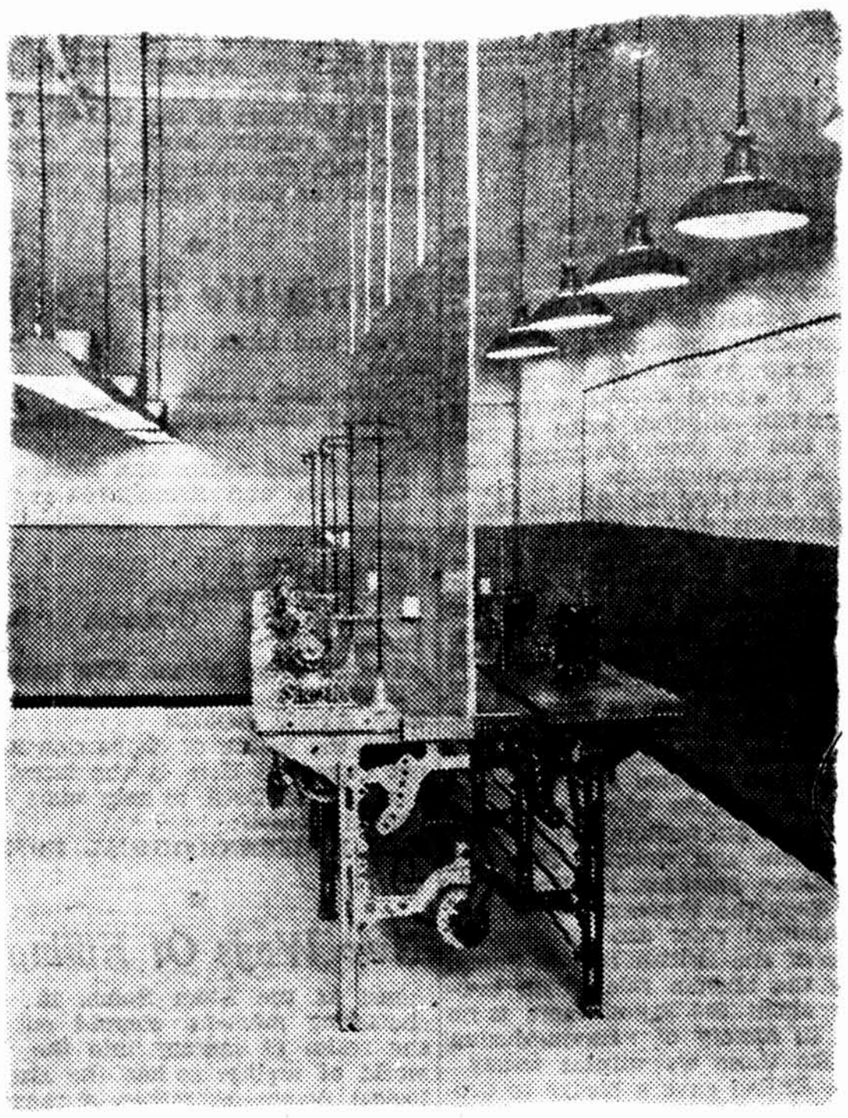
Only To House Machines

There is much truth in a recent statement made by Sir Wilfrid Garrett, late Chief Inspector of Factories, Ministry of Labour and National Service: "Factories were built first to house machines. The conception that they must be places of human habitation for the workers who were to operate the machines came later. Only to-day, after more than a hundred years of steady progress... have we come to realise the implications of that essentially simple requirement, that factories should be places fit for people to live in".

Now, the face of industry has changed. Old short-sighted traditions have given place to more modern notions, and the thousands of factories, large and small, which have been erected during the last quarter of a century in Britain present an almost incredible contrast to the conditions which had prevailed for so long in the past.

Light And Colour

Light structures with ample window space allow natural light to penetrate every corner of the workshops; but, what is equally important, the use of colours that reflect light has replaced the older conception of painting everything dull grey, brown or chocolate, only relieved at times with occasional lime washing, which was a matter of statutory requirement. It was little wonder that during the hours of leisure, workers used to find relief in the garish decoration of old-time music halls, cafes and seaside resorts.



This picture shows the contrast between two sides of a workbench, one of which has been painted and lit according to recent theories of treatment, and the other not. On the left the lighting is fluorescent, the machines are light green, the bench light grey and the dark blue green but predominantly blue.

Results have shown that satisfactory colour schemes provide a measure of psychological satisfaction as well as comfortable seeing conditions in all circumstances; an essential factor for happiness, as well as speed, accuracy and safety at work.

Apple Green Dividend

Many experiments have been made with the painting of machinery and advantages have been gained by forsaking the drab colours, which were a feature of the old-time workshops. These experiments have shown that by using medium grey or green for the body of a machine light buff for the tooling area, and by an improvement in the general lighting around the machine, the reflection from the lighter coloured areas helps its operator to concentrate his attention on the working area.

Thus in one of the largest motor manufacturing plants in Britain an experiment was made in the machine shops of painting all the machines an apple green colour. The effect was immediate, not only in giving a cheerful aspect to the workshop, and a pleasant relief to the workers in it, who before had had to endure a dull monochrome both on walls and machines, but also in arousing widespread interest among them and a desire to keep their machines cleaner than under the old conditions.

Effects On Health

An even more satisfactory result was obtained in a works where a number of girls were handling "blue", a substance largely used in laundering. The strain upon the eyes of the girls by continued concentration upon this one vivid colour had not been associated with poor sickness and absence records until the suggestion was made by a visitor that relief should be given by painting walls, pipes and fittings in contrasting colours. This was done, with most satisfactory results to all concerned.

One interesting example of the effect of brightness in the shop upon health, within my experience, arose out of a visit paid to a shoe factory by King George VI, some years ago. Normally, this was a somewhat gloomy factory, but contrary to the King's express wish that no special preparations should be made on these occasions, the factory was colour-washed in the December just before the visit was made.

The firm noticed, during the following spring, that the sick absence figures were considerably lower than usual, and they came to the conclusion that this was due very largely to the brighter condition of the shops. Since then the walls have been treated every year at the beginning of the winter, with very beneficial results.

Bright Waiting Lists

Another practical application of colour, which has many advantages, is that of providing contrasting colours in the background, especially in places where fine work such as wire-drawing or winding is accomplished on a bench. It has been found that where no such contrast exists the strain on the eyes of the girls engaged in the work is considerable, but that this can be avoided in the way suggested.

Many firms have adopted a colour code for distinguishing supply pipes —steam, water, gas, chemicals, and so forth—and here again the system not only provides some measure of safety, but the contrast serves to add brightness to the shop.

Some two years ago the directors of one of the spinning mills in a Lancashire town decided to relieve the commonly accepted dullness of the factory by painting walls and machinery and window frames in light and pleasing colours.

This was part of a comprehensive welfare scheme, but it is very noticeable at the present time, when apprentices for this kind of mill are scarce, that this particular one is never without its waiting list of people who wish to work there, while in neighbouring factories, where this course has not yet been adopted, difficulty is found in obtaining an adequate supply of labour.

Three Dimensional Decor

But side by side with these efforts to brighten the interiors of factories, goes the planning of the external elevation of the modern buildins, as well as in many instances the adjacent land. It is done with an eye to the general effect upon the minds of those whose working days are consequently now spent in pleasant surroundings.

In addition, canteens and restaurants, decorated in bright and pleasing colours providing means by which meals can be obtained, serve as social centres for the working group.

SUBURBAN TRAVELOGUE

By "Nine-Fifty Fast"

The local train started right on time. But I had to spend an unconscionable lot of time getting through the barrier. Polite and amiable as I am and great believer in the idea that physical discomfort inevitably leads to mental distress, I thought it wise to step aside when a bunch of college girls pushed me aside and when a couple of milkmen, empty cans dangling by their side evidently thought I was a wandering meandering, lazily browsing Matunga cow, and almost wanted to pat me affectionately on the back. To cap it all, just when I had bravely struggled to reach the barrier, somebody shouted to me, from behind and did pat me on the back "Fali kem ccho?" said the voice, accompanying this expression of exuberant delight at meeting a beloved friend with a whack on my aged back. It was not a non-violent blow.

Twice The Size

"I am not Fali", said I, "but I am glad I look like one Let us get along". Shepherded by him we entered the second class compartment. Let me be precise. We struggled up the steps jammed ourselves into what space the standing room afforded us and looked enviously at the passengers comfortably seated under the fans. There we produced tepid breeze by waving up and down our topees." This process disturbed the entry of a lady from Ghatkopar who heaved herself in, her vanity bag held aloft and suggested to us we should get into the ladies compartment. We looked round. It was two-thirds full of gentlemen and the ladies were crouching in the corners. There appeared to be such a wee little bit of them. These are changing times in our country. An Interim Government is in power and gentlemen can be turned into ladies on local trains for, I hope, an interim period. Suddenly the whole compartment seemed to me to have grown double in size. Was it an optical illusion? No, twice the number of people were perspiring and elbowing each other in it, to say nothing about the elect, the wary birds who had come first and made themselves comfortable. I had begun to see double. That is all.

An Interlude

We had started. Three minutes more and we had stopped. From both sides of the passage swarmed in a new multitude. From the side off the platform jumped in a group of school-children who held tenaciously to the bars. From the side touching the platform, first came a Bhatia gentleman, who bravely tried to stop the avalanche behind him " Just turn round, Behin," he said to the lady from Ghatkopar. "Then I can get in and near that wall you will be comfortable". He indicated a position below the debris of what was once a suburban time-table." But I can't turn round", panted and gasped the lady. I noticed that the mind was willing but the flesh was rotund. Ultimately through various manipulations the lady reached the haven of upright rest and planted herself firmly and squarely near the wooden wall. Two stations more and there was a commotion. In jumped a frail old lady, evidently from Multan, the diamond in her nose-ring shedding a lambent and agreeable light as she moved into position. To our confusion and chagrin she was followed by a sprightly young girl of about eighteen who hauled in a huge bedding, two gnee-tins, a big tiffin-carrier, an outsize thermos-flask and a parrot in a cage. She carried in her hand a water-pitcher which she placed firmly on the bedding. "Ma-ji", she asked, "is that all?" I hoped that was all. We all hoped that was all. The platoon of porters shouted for their money. Majestically she placed into the outstretched palm of the foremost a mountain of small change. Some girl that! She had certainly experience of how they manage things on the North Western Railway.

Snuff Has Its Virtues

The train rattled on Fali's friend had disappeared. I looked round for a companion in distress. An old Parsi gentleman, edged in between two nattily dressed young men, managed to take out his snuff-box, helped himself to a large finger-full and sneezed joyously and contentedly: "Tapkir sari cheez eche, mastak khullu karashe", he whispered to me confidentially. The result of the operation was to me gratifying. The aroma of the snuff was so strong that the young men edged away further and I had more elbow-room. Next time I travel in a local train I shall take care to provide myself with "extra-ishtrang" snuff. I shall conduct operations at judicious intervals and travel in comparative freedom from the exertions of pullulating, swarming, panting humanity But I propose to write to the Finance Member, Government of Bombay, that snuff should be free from Sales-tax. In these days of post-war reconstruction it has newly discovered virtues. It is a solace to the poor, it is a necessary adjunct to comfortable travel. I must write an ode to My Lady Snuff.

A young boy in the witness box was so much at ease and answering the questions put to him so fluently that the judge was suspicious.

"Did anyone tell you what to say in court before you came here?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, sir", replied the boy.

Counsel for the prosecution was up in arms at once.

"I felt sure this witness had been tampered with," he snapped.

The judge turned to the boy.

"Will you tell me," he said, "who told you what to say?"

"My father, sir," answered the boy. "He said the lawyers would try to get me all tangled up, but if I stuck to the truth I would be quite all right."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"If you want to kill a Muslim you must kill me first and proceed to do whatever you choose after marching over my dead body."

This dramatic utterance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressed to the Hindu residents of a village in Bihar where a large number of Muslims had been mercilessly killed, and Gandhiji's 'threat' to go on a fast, may well prove to be the turning point in the grim and catastrophic drama that is being shamelessly played on the Indian stage for the last several months.

It is only by some noble and dramatic gesture like this that the vicious circle of hatred and violence, retaliation and counter-retaliation, can be broken.

I think history will record that in November 1946 both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rose to the highest stature of their leadership. Gandhiji in Calcutta, and Panditji in Bihar, have showed rare courage, great humanism and a true spirit of patriotism in dealing with the communal situation. At a time when some of the staunchest nationalists not to speak of rank communalists and Mahasabhaites, had been shaken in their nationalist convictions and had begun to talk and think in terms of Hindus and Muslims, Gandhiji and Nehru stood like impregnable fortresses of faith.

In the case of Nehru, the socialist, rationalist and agnostic, this is not surprising. He has never been, and cannot be, communal in his outlook because he questions the very basis of the division of humanity on a religious or denominational basis. In his case, it was just a question of the old, dynamic and irrepressible Nehru breaking through the self-imposed restraints inseparable from a position of authority, and expressing his flaming humanism in a significant and dramatic gesture. His Bihar tour and the speeches he made in the course of it, even the somewhat blunt and furious threats he issued, were all characteristic of the man who has never cared for personal safety where the freedom or honour of his country was involved.

For Mahatma Gandhi whose sensitive soul must have been deeply wounded by the harrowing accounts of Noakhali, it was a triumph of his humanism over his Hinduism. Indeed by his more than fair and balanced attitude towards both Noakhali and Bihar by his 'threat' to go on a fast unto death if the violence in Bihar did not cease (something that has naturally provoked the Hindu chauvinists and brought them out in their true colours) and by his strong and undiluted condemnation of the Hindus who are practising or preaching retaliation, Gandhiji has once again demonstrated that his Hinduism is as wide and catholic as the broadest humanism and has nothing in common with the militant jingoism of the Mahasabhaites.

I profoundly believe that our country has been saved from a long and bloody and suicidal cycle of mass violence by the wise and courageous action of these two great leaders of ours.

As an Indian I feel greatly relieved and grateful that at last OUR own leaders and not the foreign imperialists are taking the initiative in tackling the calamitous situation created by riots in Bengal and Bihar. It was most humiliating, day in and day out, to hear provincial leaders (both Hindus and Muslims issuing defeatist and cowardly appeals to the Viceroy to intervene and save one community from the violent attacks of the other.

I hope and pray that Gandhiji's moral and peaceful and unembittered approach, coupled with the stern impartiality demonstrated by Nehru, will stem the tide of the senseless civil war into which we have been plunged. Already Gandhiji has at least momentarily disarmed some of the worst firebrands and fanatics among the Muslim communalists of Bengal, while Nehru's presence has had a salutary effect on the situation in Bihar. If only the leaders had acted with equal courage and promptitude a few weeks earlier; if only they had rushed to Calcutta when the first vicious outburst of violence occurred; if only some of them had even now come down to Bombay to stop the cowardly and senseless orgy of violence that still continues in this unhappy city; if only some of the top-ranking Muslim League leaders had also demonstrated the same goodwill and humanism as Gandhiji and Nehru—then, perhaps, we would not be in such a sorry mess as we are to-day!

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Riots-Why And Since When?

Will a new generation grow up in India regarding the communal riots—killings, stabbings, arson, loot, police firings and casualty figures published daily like cricket or football scores—as a permanent feature of our daily life? If things go on much longer at this rate, it should not be surprising if the growing children learn to accept the fact of these fratricidal killings as a normal routine.

And yet, whatever the British imperialist historians might tell us to the contrary, it was not always like that—as Professor N. R. Phadke points out in a timely article on "Analysis of Communal Riots" in the Divali issue of the well-known Marathi weekly, MOUJ. Some of the things he has to say in this article deserve to be translated in all the languages and published in every newspaper of India, to be read and digested and pondered over by the millions who are steeped to-day in an atmosphere of hatred and bitterness and violence. Here are some of these passages, rendered into English. Says the Professor:—

"Communal riots are a special feature of the British rule in India. During the Muslim rule which lasted for about 600 years, there is no record in history of Hindu-Muslim riots like those we witness to-day.

"The British gave a pledge to protect all religious customs and conventions; it is in that very pledge that we find the historical origin of the communal riots.

"The custom of killing cows on Baqr-Id, for instance, was not prevalent under the Muslim regime. On the contrary there is evidence to show that Mughal emperors were opposed to such killing of cows; and on the strength of this evidence it can be presumed that generally no cows were sacrificed on the occasion of Baqr-Id....

"The day of Baqr-Id dawned in August in 1857. At that time, under the banner of the Mughal Emperor, Hindus and Muslims together were defending the city of Delhi against the attacks of the British Army. At the secret instigation of the British, with a view to sow seeds of dissension between the Hindus and Muslims, some fanatical Muslim priests went about the city asking Muslims to sacrifice cows on the occasion of Baqr-Id. They managed to persuade some simple-minded Muslims that Allah would not be pleased with them unless they sacrifice cows on this occasion. Preparations were accordingly made to sacrifice cows. This created consternation in the ranks of the Hindu soldiers defending the town. But when the Emperor (Bahadur Shah) heard of it, he got the mischief-mongering priests arrested and had them shot for their treasonable activities. The killing of the cows was stopped by royal orders. The fact that his ancestors never encouraged cow-killing was the chief argument of the Emperor in coming to this decision.

"The Muslims' right to kill cows came to be recognized and protected, not under Muslim rule, but under BRITISH rule. And this very protection has often been the cause of dangerous friction between Hindus and Muslims....

"And after the British rule was firmly entrenched in India, after 1885, cow-killing became the cause of much bloodshed between Hindus and Muslims. At the same time there is no evidence to show that Hindus had ever thought of starting a movement for cow-protection before the advent of the British rule.... "In connection with cow-killing, it is worth noting that in the various slaughter houses of India, thousands of cows are killed not to satisfy the religious sentiment of the Muslims but to feed the White army of occupation. Thousands of cows are slaughtered every day for the sake of the tommies, but the devout cow-worshippers among Hindus take cognizance only of the few cows killed on the occasion of Baqr-Id!!!"

★

When Goondas Unite?

Professor Phatak tells an interesting story in this article about a previous communal riot in Bombay. A number of Hindu and Muslim goondas were rounded up and put into a lock-up in the Esplanade Police Court. To the astonishment of every one the Hindus and Muslim goondas who were supposed to be thirsting for each other's blood were seen fraternising in the lock-up—playing cards, joking, laughing and swapping experiences and exploits in the riot. When one of them was asked about this strange behaviour, he replied: "There is no question of Hindu or Muslim here. We are all brothers in the lock-up, having left our religion, caste etc. outside."

If only the non-goondas were as sensible as those goondas!

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Merrily We Go To Hell

Fists and kicks. Nails and claws and teeth.

Clubs and stones.

Spears and daggers and bows and arrows.

Swords and sabres and rapiers.

Catapults and flame-throwers.

Matchlocks and muzzle-loading guns.

Field artillery.

Rifles and revolvers.

Machine-guns. Grenades. Bombs Torpedoes.

The bombing planes. The tanks.

Poison gas.

THE ATOM BOMB!

But the march of civilization is still not complete. Here is the latest device of the Devil to help man exterminate himself:

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL BOMB!

★

New Ways Of Killing

Just as the Atom Bomb, in one shattering moment, stepped out of the realm of fantasy into the grim world of reality, so has the Bacteriological Bomb—or, rather, a range of weapons for bacteriological warfare—ceased to be merely a subject of speculation and gossip and has become as real as the revolver and the machine-gun.

No less an official authority than the United States War Department has revealed that it has developed a poison so powerful that one tiny cube can wipe out the combined populations of the United States and Canada. And no one expects the War Department to reveal ALL its secrets!

The possibility of World War III has to be imagined not only in terms of atomic warfare but also in terms of biological warfare. And no one is naive enough, surely, to believe that the United States is the only power devoting attention to this, the latest, refinement of the means of destruction.

And so, we are cheerfully told by a United Press of America despatch from New York: "If World War III comes, you may die of a mysterious stomach ache, still worried over the atomic bomb. Or, even if you live, the war may be half-ended before you are fully aware it has started."

Nor are the grisly details withheld from you. "Botulis toxin (which is your old foe, food poison) may be purified and concentrated into a powerful force which would go a long way toward knocking out an entire population. Any enemy agent could carry the necessary supply in his pocket. He would have two focal points of attack—the water and milk supply. If he missed one, he might connect with the other....We could easily give an entire nation influenza or Japanese fever....We wouldn't even worry about killing all the people. That wouldn't be necessary. All we'd need to do is to make them sick....In a war against the bugs (or germs) you couldn't even be certain just which country was attacking you."

So there you are! Or, indeed, where are you?

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As Old As The Devil!

Bacteriological warfare is not a new discovery. It is at least as old as the use of cannon. As early as 1870 when bacteriology itself was in its infancy and not many people believed that diseases are spread through germs, Bloxam, an English chemist and military adviser, seriously suggested that the British army experiment with artillery shells loaded with small-pox germs. During the first World War an American doctor, Davis, revealed to the University of Illinois College of Medicine an attempt by the Germans to resort to germ warfare and condemned it as "repellant to every sense of honour and fair play." He did not know that within three decades his own country will be taking the lead in perfecting this "repellant" and evil weapon of war.

Even earlier than these instances, in the fourteenth century, during attacks on Crimea, the Tartars are said to have hurled upon the defenders parts of corpses dead from plague—thereby to infect the opposing army with the fell disease. And during the "civilizing" mission of the White Europeans on the American continent Pizarro's troops deliberately gave Red Indians clothes from small-pox victims, thus starting uncontrollable epidemics which caused some 3,000,000 deaths in Mexico and Central America.

The "civilized" White men in America are carrying the same tradition. But, of course, the means adopted are streamlined, mechanized, and—a thousand times deadlier.

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Preview Of World War III

At a time when the whole world, including the United States, is talking of peace and of banishing war for ever, as many as 3,900 scientists and military technicians are engaged in America alone in perfecting newer, subtler, deadlier means of bacteriological warfare. According to the revelations made by a scientist in NEW MASSES, the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army has organized a network of mass production laboratories for this purpose in Maryland, Mississipi, Utah and Indiana. Then there is the most secret Naval Medical Research Unit No. I which is supposed to have "massproduced both pneumonic plague toxin and the infecting agent, each of deadliness similar to that of botulism and tetanus proteins."

Added to this horror is the other branch of biological warfare which is concentrating upon methods of mass starvation by means of wiping out basic crops. Sprayed from low-flying planes, certain chemicals would poison hundreds of square miles of food-grain corps.

Dyson Carter, the Canadian scientist, thus sums up the pattern of the next war: "The aggressor would secretly or openly spread fearfully potent toxins or infectious agents within the victim nation....The majority of us would perish before our scientists could develop protective measures. And their efforts would be useless, because the enemy would change his diseases or toxins before immunizing means could be found....nations warring with biological weapons would be on equal footing. But the weapons would be so destructive that in striving to murder each other all would be committing suicide."

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India's Duty

What then is the remedy? The answer, too, is provided by a scientist. Says Watson Davis, Director of Science Service: "The only hope is to bring germs and atoms alike into the open so that they may be controlled in the interests of all peoples."

For the somewhat heartening irony of the situation lies in the fact that just as atomic energy can be harnessed for constructive purposes, so can the research carried on for biological warfare be used for combating pernicious and hitherto incurable diseases like cancer.

India is just beginning to have a say in the counsels of the nations. And in the midst of the bitterness and strife of western powers, it is India's peculiar privilege and historical role to give the call to peace. The Indian delegates to the U.N.O. should lead the attack on the psychology of fear and hatred and cynical self-interest which is leading the world into yet another war—a war which, thanks to the discovery of the atom bomb and the perfection of the bacteriological warfare, will be the last and finally destructive. The alternative no longer is between Victory and Defeat but between permanent Peace and complete annihilation.

The head of a big motoring concern was admonishing his new secretary.

"Look here," he said, flourishing one of her epistolary efforts, "you haven't the remotest idea of spelling. Do you know you have spelt 'pneumatic' 'newmatic'?"

The girl was not without some resource.

"I'm sorry," she said, drawing herself up haughtily, "but the 'k' on my machine is not working."

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The Victory procession had just passed, and out of the cheering crowd a small girl emerged with a tearful little brother clinging to her sleeve. Becoming aware of the youngster's tears, the girl turned sharply on him.

"Be quiet! You're never satisfied," she snapped. "You've been kicked by a general's horse, shoved over by a Member of Parliament, walked on by a V.C., and now you're howling! Ungrateful, I call it!"

Patter

This Whirligig

By Asude

"What is a man to do with this whirligig? What can a man do with a Government which will not make up its mind?

"Take a homely example. Supposing you take the Mail from Delhi for Calcutta. You know the route the train will take. You know the stations she will stop at, food and drink and other amenities available in the journey, the hour of arrival at the destination, the arrangements made for your reception, and so on. And you make the preparations for the trip on well-regulated lines.

"But supposing this train takes it into her head to change her mind as soon as she leaves Cawnpore station, and starts taking any old line, Chord, Loop, or the other, which comes, her way? You see strange stations, hear strange languages, and then, supposing this mad train stops somewhere without showing a sign of taking you to Howrah?

"What do you do? What 'can' you do?"

The jeremiad is not mine, but of a friend of mine who has been a victim of what he calls "this sustained somersaulting in high quarters." For two years, he has been trying for one of those cushy berths in the Imperial Secretariat. He has failed to secure it. And all because, he says, of this "woman-like Government which will not make up its mind."

Jobs, as you know, are not merely a matter of a bunch of diplomas and an Aligarh accent. One has to learn how to play cards and play them well. You have to meet men,—and suit your ways to their ways, your coat, as it were, to their coat, and your style to their style. That is easily conceded.

Two years ago, this man started on his quest rigged out in the best of "ersatz" Bond Street "Gents' Wear." He saw similarly clad Secretaries in their sanctums, swore undying loyalty to the Empire and General Smuts, and obtained support. Then he went into other rooms, saw lesser men down the cadre, did some more honest swearing, and got their backing. The ground was beautifully laid and there was not a sign of such things as the "I.N.A." and "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" anywhere in the horizon.

All went swimmingly for sometime and he had almost landed his whale, when this revolving Dervish of a Government took a sudden right-about turn, and the sky was rent with the cry of "Jai Hind!" The man shed his previous upholstery, had a near-military costume made of pure khaki khaddar, and started seeing new people with new slogans. The whole routine had to be revised and gone through again, but he did it patiently, assiduously, — that is with the patience of an ass.

And then, one fine morning in early September, the entire Secretariat seemed to be full of white dhoti, grey vest, and white caps. Not a sola topi anywhere.

Naturally, my friend did what any sensible man would in similar circumstances. The coats and trousers and the battle-dress had to be stowed away, and orders placed for the New Wear. He got the dhoti, vest, and cap. He forgot all about the Empire and what England had done for India. All he was concerned with was that these white interlopers should pack up their belongings "in the ole kit bag" and take boat or plane for Blighty, 'pronto, ek dum.

He said so to everybody he met, from the highest to the lowest. He proved to everybody that always, always his heart had been with the brave warriors of '42, but sheer modesty kept his fervour hidden under the bushel of obscurity. Taking a helpful cue from the Hon'ble Member who ruled the particular Department he was concerned with, he came out in his spotless dhoti, vest and cap.

And today, the 27th of October, he has to order for a 'fez' and an 'achkan.'

A new Hon'ble Member has stepped into the old one's shoes. It is not merely the formidable outlay necessary to do these chameleonic quick changes which are wearing him out. What upsets him is the uncertainty of the thing. How long can a man go on like this, — swearing one way today to one lot of big guns and the other way tomorrow to another batch of bigwigs? Think of the pains of weeks and months, swearing till one is blue in the face, convincing one lot of his unswerving loyalty to his Cause, and then having his pitch queered by another lot coming in next week.

The poor fellow cannot open a morning's paper without the heart missing a beat or two. For ought he knows, he says, all that perfervid eloquence which he poured into the ears of the Hon'ble Secretary in the Department of Trade Relations last evening might have gone to waste overnight by the entry of a brand new set of Cabinet Ministers this morning. The "fez" and "achakan" are on the way, and he has got a new patter to suit the latest wear, but supposing there is a further reshuffling in this mad General Post tomorrow where will he be?

I am afraid, the strain is telling on the man's nerves. I found him brooding this morning over the design of a new costume of his own device which, I fear, will not be taken to be kindly by the urchins of Delhi streets. It is a "melange" of a home-spun loin-cloth and a double-breasted sherwani showing a foulard tie, the whole topped by a tri-coloured fez cap with a spinning-wheel motif in front and a crescent moon behind.

He says that he can now understand the British sailor who ran amok. This sailor had been watching two boys playing on the top of a deep well. They would frisk about like cats on hot bricks perilously at the edge of the well almost drap in and then trip back just in time. The sailor watched these goings-on, his face puckered in pain every time the boys came near to dropping in. And then he could contain himself no longer. Running up to the pair, he caught hold of their heads and knocked them together like cocoanut shells.

"I didn't mind if the blighters dropped in or stayed out," he explained, "It's the d——d suspense of the thing which got my goat!"

HITLER'S MISTAKES

Interview With Prussian General

BY ELIE ABEL

If Neville Chamberlain were alive to-day he would be heartened by the opinions of Colonel-General Eberhard von Mackensen, 64-year-old son of Germany's outstanding soldier in the First World War.

Munich, according to von Mackensen, provided an ideal formula for peace in Europe. But Hitler, greedy and dishonest, made the first of his three cardinal strategic mistakes in reaching out for Czechoslovakia after he had solemnly promised to be satisfied with the Sudetenland.

An old school soldier in the purest Prussian tradition, von Mackensen was discharged from the German Army in 1944 following a counter-martial in which he had been accused of making seditious utterances.

Lucky Keitel

Small, wizened and hungry looking, he lives in a two-room flat here and works as a common labourer for a German construction firm.

"Everyone must work", he says. "After so many active years in the army, I cannot sit idle. But, apart from soldiering I have no trade and can do nothing with my hands that requires skill or training."

Last winter the General volunteered to cut wood for fuel in the Grunewald, a park now almost denuded of timber. But after three months of working in the cold he had a heart attack and was forced to find less strenuous employment.

Von Mackensen, despite the lustre of his name, never held an important field command in the war which, he said, should never have been fought. He brushed off question about younger political generals who led the German Army in its losing fight. But his reticence vanished momentarily at the mention of Keitel. "It was not for nothing that we called him La-Keitel (lackey)", Mackensen snapped.

Greatest Mistake

Hitler's greatest mistake was to attack Russia, he said. As a professional soldier, Mackensen has a high regard for such Russian commanders as Zhukov and Rokossovky and for the fighting qualities of the Soviet infantryman. He professed to be less well-informed about Anglo-American strategy but added: "If Allied generalship had not been first-rate you would not be interviewing me here to-day, in this broken city."

According to Mackensen, the Chetniks of the late Colonel Mikhailovitch and later Tito's partisans were a persistent drain on the fighting effectiveness of the Wehrmacht. Hitler's third great mistake, he said, was to calculate on Yugoslavia's passive submission. "It was criminal folly to invade Yugoslavia and to count on a bloodless occupation when the decision to invade the Soviet Union had already been taken," he said. Resources rather than men tip the balance in any war, Mackensen declared. It should therefore have been plain to the German High Command that victory was impossible with both Russia and the United States as enemies.

Army In Being

Armies should be the instruments of national foreign policy, he said. But the ideal army would further the national interest without going to war. Its mere existence, reputation and deployment should be sufficient, in Mackensen's opinion.

"They speak of a' fleet in being'," he said. "Why not armies 'in being'? Professional soldiers know how inhuman war can be. No true professional soldier could have advocated going to war in 1938 when the major aim had already been achieved at Munich by diplomatic means."

Asked whether he had read Secretary of State James F. Byrnes Stuttgart speech outlining American policy toward Germany, Mackensen said: "It would be an understatement if I said I had read the speech. The truth is I studied it, word by word. It gave me the first glimmer of hope."

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My Detective Aunt

(Continued From Page 2)

rippling folds and creases on her face. "I was so, so, happy Prema, I joined my hands and whispered 'Ah! It is the Lord's punishment on her!"

Then back I went to bed. I hoped the thief would come and finish the job....she smiled horribly again.

* * *

Next morning I had the shock of my life.

Their servant, a young, dirty girl, was briskly scouring that same saucepan, Prema. Exactly the same. And the two pots were there beside her among the others. She had scrubbed them all with ash and a bit of cocoanut fiber and wts washing them with dirty water one by one. That Sundari was raving her head off about something or other. 'You are a Shani!' she was saying 'such a lazy, thieving rogue like you I've never seen! Is it cow-dung you have in your head? Do you eat rice thrice a day or do you eat cowdung. It 'must' be cowdung, yes, you eat nothing but cow-dung!' and the servant said meekly 'I eat what you give, mother and she flew at her and flung a broomstick at her head and called her buffalo and Mari and Shani and no end of things. It sickened me, Prema. How anybody can be so callous and brutal, I can't understand! I really can't.

Then the termagant came to the swing again. I was in the kitchen then. She was humming a new film song and trying to be very graceful and easy and all that as she swung up and down in full view of the road and just as she was shooting up sky-high like a circus-girl, the rope snapped; the rope snapped and DOWN she cr-ashed like a ripe jack-fruit! O-o-ohhh! oh!" Aunty collapsed, her features twisted with laughter "A 'sight'! Jush—ohh—just like an o-oh-overripe jack-fruit crashing and bursting, Prema! I——I was in the ki-kitchen then and she thought nobody had seen, so I snatched a bottle of tincture of iodine and ran out" she winked ponderously, at her own exceeding slyness.

"She was facing the other way and rubbing herself behind. And when she saw me....oh-h-h!" her hand went to her mouth "her face went red and white and green and yellow and she looked this way and that like a mouse....of course, I was very sympathetic and helpful and advised her to drop a little of the tincture into all the wounds and scratches, it cured so quickly though it did make one wince at first and she might keep the bottle as long as ever she needed, I said; yet, would you believe it, Prema, that Sundari was actually sour and sniffy and 'ungrateful!. kept mumbling grumpily to herself all the time. I knew what it was. Then she said 'quite' casually, 'some 'mouse' must have nibbled at the rope in the night' and I said yes yes, a mouse: the place is positively infested with them, isn't it, and how could it possibly break when she was in it? And she bit her lip and marched away like a Maharani without so much as a 'word' of thanks! H'm!" Aunty sniffed with a superb contempt "Really, what a woman, Prema!"

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"And now, Prema, let's see how clever you are. You have passed your Beeyay, you know all about radios and aeroplanes and bombs, you get prizes and certificates and marks....tell me, who cut the rope?"

"Was it cut?" I was startled. From her slow smile I saw that she had meant to startle.

"Of course," she said. "Did I not tell you it was a strong, new rope? Besides, I saw it myself. There was a deep gasp in the rope, clumsily made with a knife; but it hadn't cut right through, I suppose....She was left to finish the job," she smiled friendishly again. "Well, now, who cut the rope?"

I had no idea. "How can I tell?" I shrugged helplessly.

"If you can't guess that!" snorted aunty; and her manner clearly thumped the chest and proclaimed "I can!"

I meditated. And after recalling all the plots from all the novels from Conan Doyle to Peter Cheyney, I had it. "Why, the thing's as simple as simple!" I said "who else could possibly have done it except the sauce-pan-thief? You sprang on him before he had finished, so he bolted. Even ropes have a value nowadays. Probably he climbed the tree and hacked at the rope with a knife....That must have been the tap-tap you heard. Then I suppose he heard the door slam open scrammed with the sauce-pan and scrammed with the sauce-pan and the rest. Then he saw you, dropped it—ringing noise!—and so they got it back again...."

"But I told you, didn't I, that he picked it up again!"

"Ye-es.....may be he dropped it again. And anyway if the rope was actually 'cut', it was cut by the thief. And...." I added with a miserable effort at jocularity "surely 'not' the mouse!"

"Pish!" said aunty. "What's the use of all your learning and degrees if you can't see it 'was' a mouse!"

"Eh!" I was crushed flat. Abjectly flat. I desisted prudently from further exposition while aunty proceeded to explain herself with exulting relish.

"I always call her husband a mouse" she let out irrefevantly and proceeded to explode into violent fits of laughter...."Ca-can't blame hi-hi-him, poor man" she flung out between sudden gusts "who would like her antics, Prema? Who wouldn't want to teach her a proper lesson? Even—even if it meant coming out at night like a thief! Tell me, am I right or am I not? And with all your studies and books and degrees, you couldn't find it out, could you?" she concluded triumphantly.

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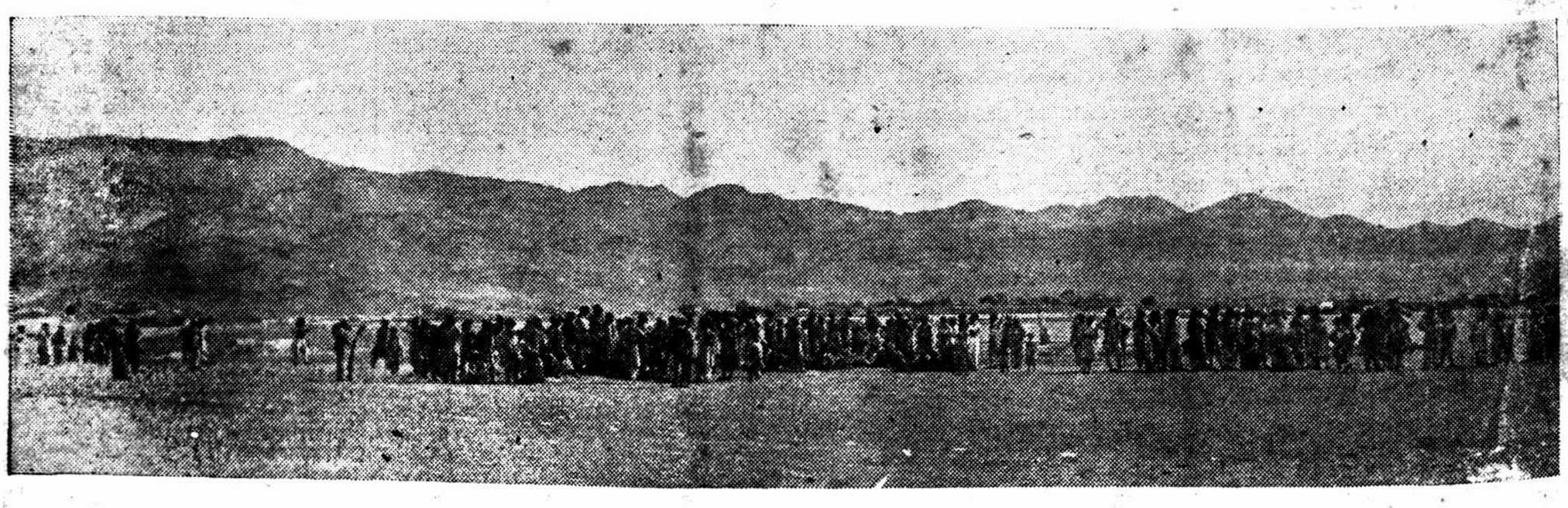
NEHRU STORMS THE FRONTIER



Above: As the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at Wana during his tour of the tribal areas, anxious tribesmen poured down the surrounding hills to have a view of Pandit Nehru. Here these tribesmen are seen gathered at the foot of the hills beyond which they live.

Left: The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a Jirga of tribesmen at Razmak, during his tour of the tribal areas, and went round the gathering to meet individual leaders. Here he is seen shaking hands with one of the tribal leaders. On his right is Dr. Khan Saheb, Chief Minister of the North-West Frontier Province.

Below: Pt. Nehru taking the salute of the Khyber Rifles at Landikotal inside the tribal tracts. The political agent is on the left.

Below: Frontier Gandhi meeting representatives of tribesmen who came to Sardaryab from various Azad Illaqas to relate their grievances to him and to be conveyed to Pt. Nehru.

Pt. Nehru's visit to the frontier terminated with a mammoth and magnificent reception of unparalleled enthusiasm, warmth and affection at Sardaryab the Kudai Kidmatgar headquarters. Photo on the right shows Pt. Nehru addressing the huge gathering from the top of his car. On the left Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is welcoming Pt. Nehru to the Red shirt Headquarters.

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